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**A HISTORY OF INDIA FROM THE EARLY MUSALMĀN
INVASIONS TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF
THE REIGN OF AKBAR**

OF

KHWĀJAH NIZĀMUDDĪN AḤMAD

INDEX

TO THE

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BY

BAINI PRASHAD, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., F.R.S.E.

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- 'Ain-ul-mulk, Maḥmūd Shāh sent him to take charge of the fort of Panāla and its neighbourhood, p. 123; from Panāla he was sent to the island of Goa for its possession; came back, and presented Malik Sa'id to the Sultān; properties and territories of Bahādur Gīlānī were conferred on him, p. 126.
- 'Ain-ul-mulk, joined Nāṣir Shāh, p. 567.
- 'Ain-ul-mulk, Ḥakīm, came to 'Alī 'Ādil Khān from Khālifa'-i-Ilāhī, p. 163.
- 'Ain-ul-mulk, Malik, waited on Muẓaffar Shāh; attacked the town of Mahrāsa; fight against the Rāja of Idar; took the path of flight, p. 296; was given money by Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 297.
- 'Ajab Dēō, Rāja of Jammū, reinforced Malik Yārī Bhat, p. 680.
- Ajhi, Malik, released Muḥammad Shāh; his rank in the court of Faṭḥ Shāh; his ability, p. 690; was put to death by the sons of Ibrāhīm, p. 691.
- 'Ālām, Shāh, p. 327.
- 'Ālām, Sultān, ruler of Kālpī, complained to Sultān Bahādur against the cruelty of the army of Jinnat Āshīānī, p. 367; reinforced the army of Gujrāt, p. 373; was hamstrung by the order of Humāyūn Bādshāh, p. 375.
- 'Ālām Kālpīwāl, Sultān, was appointed to govern Rāṣīn by Sultān Bahādur, p. 616.
- 'Ālām Khān, defeated Sankar Chak, p. 742.
- 'Ālām Khān, son of Jām Bāyazīd, an account of his insult in the court of Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 801; wounded Sultān Maḥmūd; his flight to his father; went to Shōr, p. 802.
- 'Ālām Khān, son of Sultān Sikandar Lūḍī Bādshāh of Dehli, his representation to Muẓaffar Shāh about the cruelty of Sultān Ibrāhīm, p. 319.
- 'Ālām Khān, Khānzāda, the father of Nāṣir Khān of Asīr, p. 57; was placed on the throne of Asīr and Burhānpūr by Malik Ḥisām-ud-dīn Maghūl, p. 283; advanced towards Burhānpūr, p. 284.
- 'Ālām Khān Lūḍī, struggle with Daryā Khān, p. 387; defeated Daryā Khān and took up the post of *vazarat*, p. 388; fled to Shēr Khān, p. 389; joined Sultān Aḥmad, p. 395.
- 'Ālām Shāh, Malik, surrendered his *thāna* to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 284; was given the title of Qutb Khān; and was sent in attendance on A'ẓam Humāyūn, p. 285.
- 'Ālām-ul-mulk, shut himself in Daulatābād; Ḥasan gave safe conduct to him, p. 8.
- 'Alā-ud-dīn, Shaikhzāda, was sent with presents to Mirzā Abū Sa'id by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 541.
- 'Alā-ud-dīn, Sultān of Bangāla, met Mukhlīṣ in battle and slew him; assumed the title of Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn; attacked Sultān Fakhr-ud-dīn and put him to death; succeeded Sultān Fakhr-ud-dīn; left a *thāna* at Lakhnauti; advanced towards Bangāla, p. 420 (and notes 1-2, p. 420); was slain by Malik Ḥājī Iliyās 'Alāī; period of reign, p. 421.
- 'Alā-ud-dīn, Sultān of Bangāla, succeeded Muẓaffar Shāh Ḥabāhī; showed favours to the *amirs*, p. 442 (and note 2, p. 442); raised his special servants to high ranks; removed the *pāiks*; summoned learned men; made efforts for enriching the country; allotted many villages for defraying the expenses of the alms houses; came every year

from Ekdāla to Pandūah; his reign; death; period of reign, p. 443.

'Alā-ud-dīn, Sultān, son of Aḥmad Shāh Bahmanī; Aḥmad Shāh appointed him as the heir apparent and made Muḥammad Khān over to him, p. 48; went to reinforce Malik-ut-tujjār; came back unsuccessful, p. 50; heard the counsels and directions of his father, p. 55; succeeded his father and gave himself the title of 'Alā-ud-dīn Shāh; entrusted the reins of the government to Dilāwar Khān, p. 56; sent Khalf Ḥasan Malik-ut-tujjār to oppose Nasir Khān; sent Shāhzāda Muḥammad Khān, p. 58, to conquer Bijānagar; advanced to punish Muḥammad Khān on receiving the information of the death of Malik 'Imād-ud-dīn; defeated Muḥammad Khān, p. 59; sent a *farmān* and conferred Mouzah Rāijūr on Shāhzāda Muḥammad Khān, p. 60; returned to the capital, p. 61; nominated Dilāwar Khān to conquer Kokan; sent *farmāns* to the *amīrs* on the frontier to join Dilāwar Khān, p. 66; distinguished Dilāwar Khān for conquering Kokan and the fort of Rāhal; turned against Dilāwar Khān, p. 67; received the information of plundering by the Rāy of Bijānagar, p. 67; advanced towards Bijānagar; besieged the fort of Mudkal; excused the Rāy of Bijānagar, made an agreement and returned to the capital; arranged a great entertainment and conferred distinctions on the *amīrs*, p. 69; came to save Māhūr from the hands of Maḥmūd Khālji and Sikandar Khān; became victorious; granted honour to the *thānadār* of Māhūr; gave him the title of Fakhr-ul-mulk; and confirmed him in the

government of Māhūr; after making arrangements for the government of Māhūr returned to capital; forgave the offences of Sikandar Khān and exalted him, p. 71; his character and nature, p. 71; direction and precepts to his son, p. 73; his death, p. 75; period of reign, p. 76; was sent by his father to fight with Shāhzāda Muḥammad of Gujrāt, p. 213; arrived at Daulatābād; received reinforcements; fled after the battle, p. 214.

'Alā-ud-dīn, Sultān, son of Maḥmūd Shāh, was made the *bādshāh* after the death of Aḥmad Shāh by Malik Barid; planned to follow his great ancestors; in opposition of his plan Malik Barid in concert with Nizām-ul-mulk, 'Imād-ul-mulk, and 'Adil Khān dethroned him; the period of reign which was passed in confinement was one year and eleven months, p. 133.

'Alā-ud-dīn, Sultān, son of Sultān Shams-ud-dīn, Sultān of Kashmīr; accession; imprisoned the Rasturīs; laid the foundation of a city, p. 639; made a rule for unchaste women, period of reign, p. 640.

'Alā-ud-dīn Ḥasan Shāh, p. 2; his rise in Daulatābād, p. 3; his declaration as a descendent of Bahman, p. 4; came to Delhi, p. 7; went to the presence of Shaikh Nizām-ud-dīn Dehlavi who predicted his future; turned towards the Dakin; killed the superintendent of Gulbarga and possessed its neighbouring tract, went to Daulatābād; gave safe conduct to 'Ālam-ul-mulk; possessed all the property belonging to Muḥammad Shāh in Dārāgarh; placed Ismā'il Faṭḥ on the throne of Dārāgarh and gave him the title of Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 8; on the arrival

- of Muḥammad Shāh marched away towards Gulbarga; slew 'Imād-ul-mulk, p. 9; went to Daulatābād; placed himself on the throne; assumed the title of Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn; made Gulbarga his capital and changed its name to Ḥasanābād; his illness; his advice to his son Muḥammad Khān, p. 10; his death; period of reign, p. 11 (and see note 4 on page 9, and note 1 on page 10).
- 'Alā-ud-dīn Suhrāb, Malik, fled from Sultān Maḥmūd and waited on Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn; was given the title of 'Alā-ul-mulk by Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 228; joined Maḥmūd Khājī and was given a high rank and title by him, p. 522; went to Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 523.
- 'Alā-ul-mulk bin Suhrāb, Malik, was sent by the *amīrs* of Sultān Dāūd Shāh to Maḥdūma-i-Jahān to bring Shāhzāda Faṭḥ Khān; brought Shāhzāda Faṭḥ Khān, p. 237.
- Alf Khān, son of Ulugh Khān, fled from Mahrāsa, p. 279; gave the elephants in charge of Sharf-i-Jahān and went to Mandū; was not favoured by Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn; came towards Sultānpūr; fought with the men despatched by Sultān Maḥmūd; prayed for the pardon of his offences; waited on Sultān Maḥmūd; did homage and was favoured by the latter; murdered *nāib-i-'arḍ* for which he was imprisoned and died there, p. 280; sent a message to Latīf Khān to leave Chāmpānīr p. 336.
- 'Ali, Ḥakīm, came to 'Ali 'Ādil Khān from Khālifa-i-Ilāhī, p. 163.
- 'Ali, Malik, was slain in the battlefield, p. 703.
- 'Ali 'Ādil Khān, succeeded his father, p. 162; he blinded Tahmāsp and Ismā'īl; his character and habits; he brought Amīr Faṭḥ-ul-lah Shīrāzī and made him his *vaktī*; his possessions; his war with Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk; his relation to Khālifa-i-Ilāhī, p. 163; he included the name of Khālifa-i-Ilāhī in the public prayers and the coins of his realm; his religious inclinations; demanded the eunuch of Malik Barīd; Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk attacked Barīd; he reinforced the army of Barīd; Malik Barīd sent his eunuch to 'Ali 'Ādil Shāh; his welcome of the eunuch; was killed by the eunuch; the period of his reign, p. 164.
- 'Ali, Shaikh Mīr, his share in Kashmīr, p. 699; was slain in the battlefield, p. 703.
- 'Ali Bēg, Shaikh, as the commander of the army of Abdāl Mākri, p. 696; his representation to Mīrzā Kāmran, p. 700.
- 'Ali Chak, was slain by Bibi Rābe'a, p. 723.
- 'Ali Chak, son of Naurōz Chak, his faith in Shāh 'Ārif; his protest to 'Ali Shāh, went to Ḥusain Qulī Khān and returned to Kashmīr, p. 749.
- 'Ali Hamadānī, Mīr Saiyid, his *Khān-qāh* was burnt by the Kashmīris, p. 685.
- 'Ali Hāmid, p. 202; his request to Aḥmad Shāh not to fight with Sultān Hūshang, p. 203.
- 'Ali Khān, was sent with a letter and presents to Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī by Sultān Maḥmūd Khājī, p. 455.
- 'Ali Khān, father of Yūsuf, his release from Mubārak Khān; his imprisonment by the Kashmīris, p. 755.
- 'Ali Khān, uncle of Naḡir, was sent with a tribute to Maḥmūd Khājī by Naḡir Shāh, p. 512; went as a messenger of

- Maḥmūd Khālji** to **Maḥmūd Sharqī**, p. 516; fought against the troops of **Kōnbhā**, p. 529; his dismissal, p. 562.
- '**Alī Khān**, **Rāja**, was ordered to help **Burhān**; advanced to support **Burhān**; fought a battle; sent **Burhān** to **Aḥmadnagar**, p. 158.
- '**Alī Khān**, **Saiyid**, joined the army of **Humāyūn**, p. 372; slew **Yūsuf Khān** and **Bāji Bhat**; collected soldiers to fight his enemies, p. 683; was banished from **Kashmīr**, p. 686.
- '**Alī Kōkah**, was appointed in the place of **Malik Lūli**, p. 745.
- '**Alī Mākri**, took a message to **Mīrzā Ḥaidar**, p. 714.
- '**Alī Mubārak**, **Malik** *see* 'Alā'-ud-dīn, **Sultān** of **Bangāla**.
- '**Alī Shāh**, brother of **Ḥusain**, **Sultān** of **Kashmīr**, his reply to **Ḥusain Khān**, p. 747; advanced towards **Srīnagar**; came to **Ḥusain Khan's** house; assumed the title of 'Alī Shāh and the duties of royalty devolved upon him, p. 748; his faith in **Shāh 'Arif Darvēsh**; obtained divorce for his daughter; representation of 'Alī Chak; seized 'Alī Chak, p. 749; sent troops against 'Alī Chak; ambassadors for **Akbar**; sent the daughter of his nephew for the service of **Sultān Salīm**; public prayers and the coins of **Kashmīr** were adorned with the name of **Akbar**; forgave **Yūsuf Shāh**; sent an army to invade **Kishtwār**; went with his family to see **Jamalnagarī**, p. 750; famine in **Kashmīr**, p. 751; repented of his sins; occupied himself in performing religious duties; his death, p. 752.
- '**Alī Shāh**, **Sultān**, son of **Sultān Sikan-dar**, **Sultān** of **Kashmīr**, after the death of **Siyāh Bhat** selected **Shāhī Khān** for the post of *vazīr*; went to the **Rāja** of **Jammū**, p. 650; a belief of the Indians; his defeat; period of reign, p. 652.
- '**Alī Shāh Bēgi**, joined **Muḥammad Shāh**, p. 692.
- '**Alī Shēr**, his struggle with **Sultān Jamshīd**, p. 638; his imprisonment, p. 757.
- '**Alī Shēr**, **Jām**, ruler of **Sind**, account of his government, p. 775.
- '**Alī Shēr**, **Malik**, sent to the fort of **Rāīstān** with **Silhadī**, p. 366.
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- Allahadād**, **Mīr**, arrival in **Multān**, p. 803.
- Alp Khān** **Sanjar**, Deputy of **Sultān 'Alā'-ud-dīn Khālji**, p. 204 (and also n. 2 on p. 203).
- Amīn Khān Qhūrī**, seized the fort of **Junāgarh** and **Sōrath**, p. 398.
- Amīn Naṣīr**, brought **Silhadī** by deceit, p. 356; was sent to bring **Silhadī** by **Sultān Bahādūr**, p. 615.
- Amīn-ul-mulk**, father-in-law of **Mīr Tāhīr**, p. 153; his decision; his proclamation; was put to death, p. 154.
- '**Āmir**, son of 'Abd-ul-lah, his plan for the invasion of **Sind**, p. 764.
- Amīr Khān**, went with a message of peace to the **Kashmīrīs**, p. 718.
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- Amīr Zīnā**, **Aḥmad Jaurīn** came to his house in search of **Bahrām**, p. 734.
- Amman**, complained to **Rāī Khurshīd**, p. 554; was sentenced to death, p. 564.
- Anar**, **Jām**, ruler of **Sind**, account of his government, p. 773.
- Anchhā**, **Malik**, his plan to place **Shāhzāda 'Uṭhmān Khān** on the throne of **Hūshang**, p. 489; was

- pardoned by Maḥmūd **Khaljī**; was given a fief by Maḥmūd **Khaljī**; his rebellion, p. 499; was attacked and killed with all his men by the Gonds, p. 500.
- Ankas **Khān**, foster brother of Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk, p. 152; was imprisoned by Mīrzā **Khān**, p. 153.
- Ankri, fought with the Saiyids, p. 684; obtained release and fought against Muḥammad Shāh, p. 688; treatment by Muḥammad Shāh; his rank, p. 689; his execution, p. 693.
- Ārāish **Khān**, was sent with a message to Mēdinī Rāy by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 597.
- ‘Ārif *Darvish*, Shāh, married the daughter of ‘Alī Shāh; faith of others in him; his flight; his imprisonment; divorced his wife, p. 749.
- Arjun, p. 633.
- ‘Arz-ul-mulk, his son was slain in the house of Qadr **Khān**, p. 336.
- Asad **Khān**, devastated the country of the Rāys of Kokan, p. 67.
- As‘ad **Khān**, advanced from Junūr; joined Malik-ut-tujjār, p. 97; made Mallū **Khān** the Sultān; his repentance; went to Malkāpūr, p. 162.
- Asad **Khān** Lūdi, on the advance of Sultān Ibrāhīm he fled from Sanbal, p. 451.
- Asad **Khān** Rūmī, a *vakil* of Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh; had an interview with Pishrau **Khān**, p. 148.
- Āṣaf **Khān**, was sent by Maḥmūd Shāh to punish ‘Ālam **Khān** and Ḥisām-ud-dīn; took Malik Lādan **Khaljī** with him and waited upon Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 284; was killed by Burhān, p. 390; was appointed by Sultān Bahādur to guard Maḥmūd Shāh; made a martyr of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 614.
- Āṣaf **Khān** Gujrātī, was left with a large force by Muẓaffar Shāh to reinforce Sultān Maḥmūd **Khaljī**, pp. 306, 605; his son was slain in a battle with Bhīm Karan Pūrabia, p. 307; attained martyrdom, p. 607.
- Ashja‘-ul-mulk, Malik, fought with Udaya Singh, p. 314.
- Āshti **Khān**, was the title of Nizām Mufarraḥ, p. 173.
- ‘Askarī, Mīrza, was sent by Humāyūn and defeated ‘Imād-ul-mulk, p. 376; was appointed to the government of Aḥmadābād by Humāyūn Bādshāh, p. 377; relinquished the country of Gujrāt, p. 378; was left in Gujrāt by Humāyūn Bādshāh, p. 616.
- ‘Aṭan, Malik, defeated Yakān **Khān**, p. 560.
- Aūḥad **Khān**, was sent with tribute to Maḥmūd **Khaljī** by his father, p. 520.
- Aūliyā, Shaikh, was sent by Bihjat **Khān** to Maḥmūd Shāh to ask for pardon of his offences, p. 595.
- Āyāz, slave of Sultān Maḥmūd Gujrātī, fought with the Firangīs and defeated them, p. 282.
- Āyāz Sultānī, Malik; fought with the Rājputs and defeated them, p. 275; stopped Muẓaffar Shāh and himself wanted to proceed to crush Rānā Sānkā, p. 312; was sent by Muẓaffar Shāh to chastise Rānā Sānkā; a representation to Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 313; besieged Mandisōr, p. 314; a message from Rānā Sānkā; his reply to the messenger of Rānā Sānkā; asked Sultān Maḥmūd to come to his aid, p. 315; *amīrs* of Gujrāt plotted against him, agreed to make peace with Rānā Sānkā; a representation to Sultān Maḥmūd **Khaljī**, p. 316; encamped at **Khaljipūr** and honoured the emissaries of Rānā Sānkā; was permitted to go

to the port of Dēp; sent a message to Rānā Sānkā, p. 317; his death, p. 318.

A'zam Humāyūn, younger son of Sultān Nāṣir-ud-dīn *see* Maḥmūd Shāh, Sultān, son of Nāṣir Shah, Sultān of Mālwa.

A'zam Humāyūn Zafar Khān (Gujrāti) owing to the excessive cruelty of Nizām Mufarraḥ, Sultān Muḥammad Shāh conferred the *jāgir* of Gujrāt on him; he started for Gujrāt, encamped at the royal reservoir, and heard the advice of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh, p. 173; titles which were written to him by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh, pp. 174-175; his delight on the birth of his grandson Aḥmad Khān; in the neighbourhood of Nāgōr men of Kanbāyat requested him to suppress the cruelty of Nizām Mufarraḥ, he sent a letter to Nizām Mufarraḥ, p. 175; the reply of Malik Nizām Mufarraḥ to him; rebellion of Nizām Mufarraḥ; a battle between Zafar Khān and Nizām Mufarraḥ; death of Nizām Mufarraḥ; victory of Zafar Khān, p. 176; he sent agents to all the *parganas*; he advanced towards Asāwal; came back to the neighbourhood of Pattan; the death of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh; the disobedience of the Rāja of Idar; he advanced to punish the Rāja of Idar; crushed the Rāja of Idar, p. 177; took tributes from the Rāja of Idar; advanced towards Sōmnāth; advanced towards Nadarbār to punish Malik Naṣir Rāja 'Ādil Khān; returned to Pattan; invaded Jar and Tar; advanced for the destruction of Sōmnāth; his behaviour towards the Rājputās and their temples; arrival at Sōmnāth and his activities; came back to Pattan;

heard the tyranny of the Rājputās of Mandalgarh, p. 178; he marched towards Mandalgarh to take revenge for the tyranny of the Rājputās; he crushed the power of the Rājputās, made them humble, and excused their offences, he performed a pilgrimage to the tomb of Shaikh Khwājah Mu'in-ud-dīn Ḥasan Sanjari and plundered the towns of that country; his march towards Dandwāna, plundered Dilwāra and Jalwāra; returned to Pattan, p. 179; issued an order for the rest of his troops, pp. 179-180; Tātār Khān came from Delhi to Gujrāt owing to the violence of Mallū Khān; Tātār Khān prayed his father to help him in taking revenge from Mallū Khān; Mīrzā Pīr Muḥammad Khān possessed Multān and seized Sārang Khān; arrival of Taimūr in the neighbourhood of Delhi; he comforted Tātār Khān and postponed the march to Delhi; he and Tātār Khān advanced towards Idar; plundered the country of Idar and disgraced the Rāja, p. 180; returned to Pattan; after the attack of Amīr Taimūr people fled from Delhi to Pattan; flight of Sultān Maḥmūd from Delhi to Gujrāt; he disgraced Sultān Maḥmūd; his victorious advance to Idar; his successful march to suppress the Hindūs of Sōmnāth, p. 181; he demolished their temples, laid the foundation of Jāmi' mosque, and appointed the religious servants; returned to Pattan; Tātār Khān asked favour of his father to take back the dominion of Sultān Maḥmūd from Mallū Khān; he instead of agreeing with the idea of Tātār Khān, made him his successor to the throne, p. 182; grieved at the

death of Tātār Khān; transferred Shams Khān Dandānī to replace Malik Jalāl Kōkhar; again ascended the throne after the death of Tātār Khān, p. 184.

A'zam Khān, was sent by Khalifa-i-Ilāhī to conquer the Deccan; returned without accomplishing anything, p. 157.

Azdar Khān, son of Alf Khān, it was reported to Maḥmūd Shāh that he was the murderer of Qaiṣar Khān; order of his arrest issued by Maḥmūd Shāh; later order of his release, p. 271.

'Azīz Khammār, caused rebellion in Gujrāt, p. 2.

'Azīz Khān Nāmī, brought a letter from Aḥmad Shāh to Naṣir Khān of Asir containing the proposal of marriage of Sulṭān 'Alā-ud-dīn, p. 45.

'Azīz Khān Turk, offered to sacrifice his life for Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 114.

'Azīz-ul-lah, Maulānā, p. 798; was invited by Jām Bāyazīd, p. 804.

'Azīz-ul-mulk, Malik, was sent by Maḥmūd Shāh to punish Malik Hīṣām-ud-dīn and 'Ālam Khān, p. 284.

Āzurī, Shaikh, p. 53.

B

Bābā Khalīl, effected a peace between 'Idī Zīnā and the Kashmīrīs, p. 722; took a message to Abdāl Khān, p. 752; was sent by Saiyid Mubārak Khān to the latter's enemies, p. 754; his determination about Yūsuf Khān, p. 760.

Bābā Mahdī, his determination about Yūsuf Khān, p. 760.

Bābar Bādeḥāh, Firdūs Makānī Zahir-ud-dīn Muḥammad, encamped in the neighbourhood of Delhi, p. 321; having slain Sulṭān Ibrāhīm Lūdi

possessed Delhi, p. 444; Raḍī-ul-Mulk came to him, p. 610.

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Badeh, Malik, son of Nizām-ul-mulk, p. 269; after the death of his father he was given the title of Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 271.

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Badil, went to conquer Dēbul but attained martyrdom, p. 764.

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Badr 'Alā', Malik, instigated Firūz Khān and Haibat Khān to revolt against Aḥmad Shāh; made arrangements to defend the fort of Mahrāsa; message of Sulṭān Aḥmad to him; his reply to Aḥmad Shāh, p. 192; his treachery with the amīrs of Aḥmad Shāh; he was executed by Aḥmad Shāh, p. 193.

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Bahādur Bhat, was asked by Ghazī Khān to bring his son on the right path, p. 736.

Bahādur Gilānī, account of his rebellion; took forcible possession; oppression in the ports of Gujrāt; plundered ships of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrāṭī and imprisoned his men; after a great battle arrested Kamāl Khān and Safdar Khān and sent them to Dābul, p. 117; wrote an improper reply to Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī, p. 119; fight with the army of Sulṭān Maḥmūd near the fort of Mirich and its result, p. 120; sent Khwājah Na'amāt-ul-lah Tabrizī in order to ask pardon of his offences,

p. 121; revolted and was defeated by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 122; his men joined Sultān Maḥmūd; fled from Kolāpūr; sent Khwājah Na'amat-ul-lah Tabrizī with a petition to Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 123; petition was granted but he himself changed his resolution, p. 124; was killed by Zain Khān, p. 125.

Bahādur Khān, agent of Jām Nandā, p. 778.

Bahādur Khān, son of Khān Zamān; joined his father, p. 743; was slain, p. 744.

Bahādur Khān, Shāhzāda, his petition to Muẓaffar Shāh for the increase of his allowance; went to Aḥmadābād from there to the country of Māl, p. 320; visited the tomb of Khwājah Mu'in-ud-dīn Ḥasan Sanjarī and went towards Delhi, fought with the Maghūl soldiers, p. 321.

Bahādur Shāh, Sultān of Gujrāt, at the invitation of 'Imād-ul-mulk invaded the Deccan, p. 135; arrived in the neighbourhood of Aḥmadnagar; encamped at Kālāchabūtra, p. 139; started for Gujrāt, p. 330; a letter to Tāj Khān; his successful advance, p. 331; left Aḥmadābād with great pomp, p. 332; sat on the throne; raised the standard of empire; his generous bestowal pleased every one; advanced towards Chāmpānīr, p. 333; halted at the town of Sahvunj; army crossed over the river Mahindrī; after crossing the river advanced towards Chāmpānīr, p. 334; ordered Naṣir Khān to seize 'Imād-ul-mulk; sent Tāj Khān to attack 'Imād-ul-mulk and himself mounted to follow him; the house of 'Imād-ul-mulk was pillaged and his sons were taken prisoner; sentenced 'Imād-ul-mulk and Ṣaif-ud-dīn to death; appointed

Shamshēr-ul-mulk to seize 'Aqd-ul-mulk and Niẓām-ul-mulk to attack Muḥāfiz Khān, p. 335; sentenced Bahā'ul-mulk to death; all the murderers of Sultān Sikandar were put to death, p. 336; pleased all people by his generosity, p. 337; coronation in the capital of Gujrāt; bestowed wealth and honours on the people; Ghāzī Khān was appointed to the government of Nadarbār and Sultānpūr; sent orders for Latīf Khān's destruction, p. 338; arranged a festive assembly; a famine took place; endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the *ra'iyats*; movements of disturbers; sent Ulugh Khān, p. 339, against Latīf Khān; Tāj Khān reported to the Sultān the hostile attitude of Ulugh Khān and Qaiṣar Khān; arrest of the conspirators; ordered release of the conspirators, p. 340; ordered the payment of *Silāhdārs*' allowances; news from Ghāzī Khān about the battle and arrest of Latīf Khān; sent Muḥib-ul-mulk to bring Latīf Khān; appointment of beadsmen at his brothers' tombs, p. 341; wanted to advance against the Rāja of Māl; Tāj Khān opposed it and soothed the Sultān; sent an army with Tāj Khān for the punishment of Rāy Singh, p. 342; Tāj Khān ravaged the country of Rāy Singh; sent Tāj Khān to arrange the affairs of Kanbāyet; dismissed the *dārogha* of Kanbāyet; conquered the countries of Idar and Bākar; returned to Chāmpānīr; went to rebuild the fort of Bahrōj, p. 343; after finishing the work went to Kanbāyet; travelled to Dīp by road; invited the *frangis* to accept Islām; a letter from the governor of Āsir; p. 344; an order was issued in

reply to the governor of Āsīr; advanced to conquer the Deccan; encamped for the collection of troops in the town of Barōda; Jām Firūz joined the Sultān, p. 345; fixed a stipend for Jām Firūz; promised to restore his dominion to Jām Firūz after recovering it from the Maghūls; powers from the various directions came and joined; representation from 'Imād-ul-mulk; decided to invade the Deccan; allowed Ja'far Khān to visit Aḥmadābād, p. 346; returned to Muḥammadābād and passed the rainy season there; marched towards Bākar and Idar; sent Khudāwand Khān and 'Imād-ul-mulk from Khānpūr to Bākar; proceeded towards Kanbāyet; embarked in a ship for the Dīp; showed kindness to Rūmis (Turks), p. 347; arranged residences for Rūmis and returned after recommending them to the favour of Malik Ayāz; on his arrival at Chāmpānīr 'Umr Khān, Quṭb Khān, and amīrs of Sultān Ibrāhīm fled to Gujrat and were exalted to high ranks; penetrated into Bākar by successive marches; arranged for the better government of Bākar, p. 348; acceded to the prayer of Ratan Sēn; laid the foundation of a mosque; gave Karchī to Prithī Rāj; divided the territory of Bākar between Prithī Rāj and Jagā, p. 349; bestowed favours on Sikandar Khān and Bhūpat; a message from Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 350; reply to the message of Sultān Maḥmūd; marched towards Bānwāla; arrived at Sambla; waited for ten days for Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 351; on arrival at Dībālpūr came to know that Sultān Maḥmūd wanted to confer the title of Sultān

Ghiyās-ud-dīn on his eldest son and had no desire to meet Sultān Bahādur; started and encamped at Sūdipūr; arrived at Na'loha and made arrangements for the siege, p. 352; sent the *Pūrabia* contingent to Pahalwānīa; took up quarters in the palaces at Muḥammadpūr; captured the fort of Mandū, p. 353; ascended to the top of *La'l Mahal* and sent a man to wait on Sultān Maḥmūd; received Sultān Maḥmūd with respect and tried to please him; took up his residence, p. 354, at Mandū; gave permission to amīrs to go back to Gujrat; went to see Burhānpūr and Āsīr; conferred on Nizām-ul-mulk Dakinī the title of Muḥammad Shāh and returned to Mandū; ordered the release of Musalmān women from the disgrace of *Kufr* and condign punishment for Silhadi; sent Muqbal Khān to Chāmpānīr to guard the fort; sent Ikhtiyār Khān with troops and treasure; made proclamation of his departure to Gujrat, p. 355; went to Mandū to make preparations for the march towards Gujrat; left Ikhtiyār Khān in charge of the government of Mandū; gave permission to Bhūpat to bring Silhadi; advanced towards Ujjain; went away to Dībālpūr, Banharīa and Sa'dulpūr for hunting, p. 356; started from Sa'dulpūr for Dhār; talked with the amīrs about seizing Silhadi; took up his residence in the fort of Dhār; sent 'Imād-ul-mulk to attack Bhūpat; started towards Ujjain; conferred the government of Ujjain, p. 357, on Daryā Khān; bestowed Sārangpūr on Mallū Khān; gave permission to Ḥabīb Khān to go back to Āshta; marched towards Bhilsa and Rālsīn

on arrival at Bhilsa came to know about the currency of heathenism there, p. 358; waited at Bhilsa for three days for the erection of mosques and houses for pious purposes; advanced to conquer Rālsin; attacked *Purabia* Rājput, p. 359; forbade continuance of the fight and postponed it to next day; marched from Rālsin and commenced the construction of covered passages; representation from Silhadī for submission and acceptance of Islām, p. 360; acceding to the request of his brother, Silhadī asked leave of the Sultān for evacuating the fort; granted leave to Silhadī and waited; Silhadī was permitted to go to the fort; Silhadī advised the Rājput of the fort, p. 361; fight between the son of Silhadī and the army of Gujrat; ordered imprisonment of Silhadī in the fort of Mandū; became violent on hearing the news of the Rānā's approach; sent Muḥammad Khān and 'Imād-ul-mulk Sultānī for their chastisement, p. 362; Muḥammad Khān and 'Imād-ul-mulk submitted a report to the Sultān describing the advance of Rānā with a large force; on the report of 'Imād-ul-mulk hastened towards Kahrār; report of the spies of Rānā about the arrival of the Sultān, p. 363; flight of Rānā and Bhūpat; pursued the enemy, p. 364; leaving the punishment and castigation of the Rānā to the next year returned to Rālsin and after arrival there made the siege closer than before; terms and conditions of Lakhman for evacuating his fort for the Sultān; granted Lakhman's prayer and summoned Silhadī from the fort of Mandū;

detailed a body of soldiers to guard the fort, p. 365; sent Malik 'Alī Shēr with Silhadī to the fort; enthusiastic speech of Rānī Durgāwati made Silhadī ready for revolt, p. 366; fatal end of the rebels; granted the fort of Rālsin and Chandēri and the territories of Bhilsa as a *jāgīr* to Sultān 'Ālam; appointed Muḥammad Khān to capture the fort of the Kākrūn; started on an expedition to hunt elephants; made Kānūr over to Ulugh Khān; took possession of Islāmābād and Hūshangābād and the whole of the country of Mālwa; granted these possessions as *jāgīrs* to the *amīrs* of Gujrat, p. 367; arrived towards Kākrūn; occupied himself in Kākrūn in a festive assembly; sent 'Imād-ul-mulk and Ikhtiyār Khān to capture the fort of Mandisōr; forts of Mandisōr and Kākrūn came into the Sultān's possession; advanced from Mandū to Chāmpānīr, p. 368; advanced towards Dīp on being informed of the power of *fīrangīs*; advanced towards Chitōr; siege of the fort of Chitōr, sporadic fights of the Gujratīs and their victories; submission of the Rānā to the Sultān; cause of hostility with Humāyūn Bādshāh; conferred favours on Tātār Khān, p. 369; spent money for collection of troops, p. 370; letters from Humāyūn Bādshāh which were not satisfactorily responded to; Humāyūn Bādshāh advanced to crush the Sultān; advanced to seize the fort of Chitōr, p. 371; took the fort of Chitōr; met Humāyūn Bādshāh in the vicinity of Mandisōr; opinion of the *amīrs* of the Sultān, p. 372; preparations for war with the *Mughals*; reinforcement by 'Ālam

Kālpīwāl, p. 373; exhaustion of the Gujrātīs; fled towards Mandū; Humāyūn Bādshāh pursued him to the fort of Mandū, shut himself up in Mandū, p. 374; flight from Mandū to Chāmpānīr; sent the treasure and jewels which he had at Chāmpānīr to the port of Dīp and himself went to Kanbāyet; taking strong horses went on to the port of Dīp, p. 375; distribution of the treasures of the Sultān; deputed 'Imād-ul-mulk for collecting the revenue, p. 376; rebellion over the whole of Gujrāt, p. 377; advanced into Gujrāt; relinquishment of Gujrāt by the *amīrs* of Humāyūn Bādshāh, p. 378; advanced towards Chāmpānīr to crush Tardī Bēg Khān; halted at Chāmpānīr for arranging the affairs in that neighbourhood; advanced towards Sōrath and Junāgarh to enable the *frangīs*, who had been called for help, to return, p. 379; arrival of the *frangīs* at the port of Dīp; successful conspiracy of the *frangīs* caused the death of the Sultān, p. 380; port of Dīp in the possession of the *frangīs*; period of reign, p. 381.

Bahār Khān, the command of the fort of Ranthambhōr was transferred from him by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 520.

Bahā'-ud-dīn, was welcomed by Yūsuf Khān, p. 759.

Bahā'-ud-dīn, Malik, one of the adherents of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 239; he was made Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 242.

Bahā'-ud-dīn 'Imād-ul-mulk, Malik, he was sent to the *thāna* of Sonkhir by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 263; by taking an oath on *Qurān* he gave assurance to Rāy Rāyān not to disclose the secrets of his treachery to Maḥmūd

Shāh and promised to assist him in carrying out his intention; had a talk with Malik Miyān; wrote a letter to Malik Farḥat-ul-mulk to meet him; sent a letter to Malik Qiyām-ul-Mulk forbidding him to march from Rakhīāl; sent for Muḥāfiẓ Khān and gave him special directions, p. 265; advised Maḥmūd Shāh to go to Aḥmadābād; addressed the *amīrs* in regard to the reply to the question of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 268; inquired the cause of silence of Maḥmūd Shāh; reported the whole story of conspiracy to Maḥmūd Shāh who sent him to conquer Jālōr and Sājōr; encamped near the tomb of Shaikh Hājī Rajab, p. 270; informed Maḥmūd Shāh what was done by Mujāhid Khān; his death, p. 271.

Bahā'-ud-dīn Quraishī, Shaikh, went as an ambassador to Mirzā Shāh Ḥusain, p. 805.

Bahā'-ud-dīn Zakariyā Multānī, Shaikh, p. 788.

Bahā'-ul-mulk, helped 'Imād-ul-mulk in placing Naṣir Khān on the throne, p. 328; joined Sultān Bahādur, p. 332; was hanged by the order of Sultān Bahādur, p. 336.

Bahā'-ul-mulk (son of Alf Khān), killed Ādam Silāḥdār and fled to Idar, p. 247.

Bahlūl, Maulānā, went as an ambassador to Mirzā Shāh Ḥusain, p. 805.

Bahlūl Lūdī, Malik, was sent by Sultān Muḥammad to fight against Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 510.

Bahlūl Lūdī, Sultān, Bādshāh of Dehlī, asked help of Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 460; asked favour of Sultān Ḥusain, defeated Sultān Ḥusain, sent *Malkah-i-Jahān* to Sultān Ḥusain, p. 461; requested Sultān Ḥusain to be pardoned;

- defeated Sultān Ḥusain on every occasion, took possession of Jaunpūr and established his son there; his death, p. 462.
- Bahrām, Rāja, raided Indarkōt, p. 716.
- Bahrām Chak, son of Rēgi Chak, reached Srinagar, p. 709; went to Haibat Khān Niyāzī, p. 713; his share in the division of Kashmīr, p. 719; was seized by 'Idi Zinā, p. 721; defeated the Niyāzīs, p. 723; his imprisonment, p. 725; was granted favours by Ghāzī Khān, p. 732; joined the rebels, p. 733.
- Bahrām Khān, p. 16; Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy rose in revolt; the Sultān started towards Deogarh; arrived in its neighbourhood; they became afraid and went to Daulatābād to Shaikh Rukn-ud-dīn, the great Sūfi of the time, p. 17; the Sultān on hearing of this arrived at Daulatābād and went to visit the Shaikh, and agreed to pardon them; they went away to Gujrāt, p. 18; was sent by Maḥmūd Shāh to meet Rāy Batālī, p. 272.
- Bahrām Khān, son of Sultān Zain-ul-'ābidīn, welcomed Hājī Khān, p. 668; his treachery, p. 670; in the service of Ḥaidar Shāh; his jāgīr, p. 673; went towards Hindūstān, p. 676; arrived in the district of Karmā, p. 677; his defeat; his death, p. 678.
- Bahrām Khān, Khān Khanān, respected Naṣrat Chak, p. 736.
- Bahrūn, entered the service of Sultān Bahādur, p. 346.
- Bāji Bhat, was slain, p. 683.
- Balāl, son of 'Imād-ul-mulk Tawalak, his murder, p. 799.
- Bandagān Kōkah, was nominated to crush the rebel, p. 709; was left by Mirzā Ḥaidar at Srinagar, p. 710; fought with the Kishtwārā army as the commander of Mirzā Ḥaidar's troop, p. 711; was slain, p. 712.
- Bāqī Bēg, Khwājah, the fort of Sihwān was made over to him, p. 779.
- Bārbak Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, the amīrs seated him on the throne; passed his time in pleasure, died, p. 435 (and see notes 2-3, p. 435); period of reign, p. 436.
- Bārbak Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, after murdering his master took the title of *bādashāh*, p. 438 (and see n. 1, p. 348); his pomp and strength; was slain; period of reign, p. 439.
- Bārbak Shāh, son of Bahlūl Lūdī, the government of Jaunpūr was given to him by his father; after the death of his father he advanced to conquer Delhi; being defeated by Sultān Sikandar he fled to Jaunpūr, p. 462; went to conquer Multān, p. 793; possessed the fort of Khānwāl, p. 795.
- Barīd, Malik, imprisoned Sultān Kalīm-ul-lah in the city of Bidar, p. 4; was appointed as the *kotwāl* of Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn, p. 112; was informed about the intention of Dilāwar Khān; kept the Sultān in imprisonment, p. 113; became all powerful in administration; kept Maḥmūd Shāh as a puppet; met with the army of 'Imād-ul-mulk Kāwīlī, p. 131; placed Aḥmad Shāh on the throne of Maḥmūd Shāh and kept him in confinement, p. 132; placed 'Alā-ud-dīn in place of Aḥmad Shāh; dethroned 'Alā-ud-dīn, p. 133; placed Sultān Waliullah in place of Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn; poisoned Waliullah on account of the latter's wife; after Waliullah gave the name of Sultān to Kalīm-ul-lah, p. 134; had a fight with 'Imād-ul-mulk

Kāwili; made submission to Sultān Bahādur of Gujrāt, p. 135; his eunuch was demanded by 'Alī 'Ādil Khān; was attacked by Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk; asked 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh for help; presented the eunuch to 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh, p. 164.

Barkhūrdār, Malik, was sent by Ghaznīn Khān to seize Zafar Minjumla, p. 487; was given the title of Tāj Khān by Maḥmūd Khalji, p. 497; sent a petition asking for aid to suppress the rebels; joined Ā'zam Humāyūn, p. 499; fought with Malik Hājī 'Alī; reassured Malik Iṣḥāq of his good luck, p. 504; was sent by Maḥmūd Khalji with a message of peace to Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 525; fought against the army of Kōnbhā, p. 529; captured the fort of Būndī, p. 532; defeated Rāyzāda of Kehrla, p. 540.

Barkhūrdār, Saiyid, was sent by Saiyid Mubārak Khān with a message to the latter's enemies, p. 754.

Basant Rāy, was entrusted with the administration by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 576; was slain by the *amīrs*, p. 577.

Batālī, Rāy, fought with Malik Sadhā and killed him with his followers; plundered the army of Malik Sadhā; on the arrival of Maḥmūd Shāh he repented of his shameful deed and asked for pardon of his offences; his ambassadors were turned back by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 272; sent tribute to Maḥmūd Shāh which was refused; asked Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn Khalji to help him, p. 273; fought with Qawām-ul-mulk and his troops and made martyrs of them; p. 275; was captured and brought to Maḥmūd Shāh; was made over to Muḥāfiẓ Khān to recover his health; was urged by Maḥmūd Shāh

to accept Islām; refused and was executed, p. 276.

Bāyazīd, Jām, joined Sultān Ḥusain, p. 795; his love of learned men, p. 796; his engagement with Sultān Ḥusain, p. 799; seized 'Imād-ul-mulk Tawalak; his appointment as *vazīr*; raised Maḥmūd to the throne of Multān, p. 800; disposition of Sultān Maḥmūd towards him; his order for the punishment of the turbulent men of Multān, p. 801; sent his son to Shōr; defeated the army of Sultān Maḥmūd; his petition to Sultān Sikandar, p. 802; peace with Sultān Maḥmūd, p. 803; granted favours to Mīr Jākar Zand; his invitation to Maulānā 'Azīz-ullah, p. 804.

Bāyazīd Saikhā, Malik, was sent with a message to Maḥmūd Khān, p. 494; his suggestion to the *amīrs* to deal with Maḥmūd Khān, p. 495.

Bāz Bahādur, son of Shujā' Khān, Sultān of Mālwa, took possession of his father's property, p. 628; sent his mother to Daulat Khān; distribution among the heirs of Shujā' Khān, treacherously slew Daulat Khān; took possession of Mālwa; declared himself as the Sultān with the title of Bāz Bahādur Shāh; advanced towards Rāīsīn; defeated Malik Muṣṭafā; advanced towards Kadrūlā, p. 629; took possession of Kadrūlā; invaded Katinkah but was defeated; occupied himself in pleasure and enjoyment, p. 630; was defeated by the servants of Akbar; his character; period of reign; went to Gujrāt, p. 631; went to the Rānā of the fort of Kōnbhalmīr; was enrolled in the band of Akbar's servants; his death, p. 632. Bhāgmatī, she was loved by Muḥammad Qulī Quṭb-ul-mulk, p. 171.

Bhagwān Dās, Rāja, was sent to invade Kashmir, p. 760; made peaceful settlement with the Kashmiris, p. 761.

Bhā'i Khān, p. 153; his resolve; his proclamation; was put to death, p. 154.

Bhareu, p. 136 (and *see also n. 2*, p. 136).

Bhawānīdās, son of Shevdās, brought his daughter as a tribute to Nāsir-ud-dīn, p. 570.

Bherōdās, took a letter to Bihjat Khān, p. 589; reported all the talk of Bihjat Khān to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 590.

Bhikam Ādam Khān Afghān, p. 190; attended on Aḥmad Shāh and was received with favour, p. 191; revolted against Aḥmad Shāh, p. 194.

Bhīm, p. 481.

Bhīm, Rāy, fought with Laṭīf Khān, p. 341.

Bhīm, Rāy, Rāja of Beyt, when the citadel of Beyt was captured by Maḥmūd Shāh he took the path of flight, p. 261; was seized and sent to Muḥāfiẓ Khān for hanging and the announcement of his death, p. 262.

Bhīm Karan Pūrabia, fight with Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 307.

Bhūpat, waited on Sulṭān Bahādur and was favoured, p. 350; asked Sulṭān Bahādur to go to Ujjain to bring Silhadi, p. 356; his flight with Rānā of Chitōr, p. 364.

Bhūpat, son of Silhadi, went to Burhānpūr with Sulṭān Bahādur, p. 615; went to Chitōr, p. 616; possessed the fort of Rāisin and its neighbourhood, p. 617.

Bihār Mal, joined Nizām-ul-mulk; was sent with Nizām-ul-mulk by Muẓaffar Shāh to recover Idar, p. 300.

Bihishti, Mir, a Saiyid; had Fattū in his house, p. 149.

Bihjat Khān, was entrusted with the government of Chandēri, p. 588; his reply to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 583; sent his son to attend on Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 584; was summoned by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 588; his reply to Maḥmūd Shāh; submitted a petition to Sulṭān Sikandar Lūdī, p. 589; proclaimed Ṣāhib Khān as the Sulṭān, p. 592; sent an army to capture Sārangpūr, p. 593; prayed for the pardon of their offences to Maḥmūd Shāh and was promised favours; his dishonesty with Ṣāhib Khān, p. 595; welcomed Maḥmūd Shāh and was favoured by the latter, p. 596.

Bīr, Rāy, Rāja of Idar, was rewarded by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 522.

Bīr Bal, Rāja, p. 628.

Birkāne Rāy, could not withstand Muḥammad Shāh Lashkari and paid tribute to him, p. 102.

Bōlī, a barber, was distinguished by Ḥaidar Shāh, p. 673; caused the death of Ḥasan Kachhī, p. 674.

Burhān, the *pēsh-mamāz* of Sulṭān Maḥmūd of Gujrāt, description of the murder of Sulṭān Maḥmūd committed by him, p. 389; murdered Āṣaf Khān and Khudāwand Khān, p. 390; murdered Afḍal Khān; his proclamation for the throne; was slain by Shērwan Khān, p. 391.

Burhān-ud-dīn, Quṭb 'Ālam Shaikh, p. 324.

Burhān Nizām-ul-mulk, son of Aḥmad, succeeded his father; Shāh Tāhir came from 'Irāq to the Deccan, p. 137; adopted *Imāmīa* religion, p. 138; Sulṭān Bahādur Gujrātī advanced to conquer the Deccan and encamped at Kālāchabūtra; Burhān did homage to him; Sulṭān Bahādur

Kāwīl; made submission to Sultān Bahādur of Gujrāt, p. 135; his eunuch was demanded by 'Alī 'Adil Khān; was attacked by Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk; asked 'Alī 'Adil Shāh for help; presented the eunuch to 'Alī 'Adil Shāh, p. 164.

Barkhūrdār, Malik, was sent by Ghaznīn Khān to seize Zafar Minjumla, p. 487; was given the title of Tāj Khān by Maḥmūd Khalji, p. 497; sent a petition asking for aid to suppress the rebels; joined 'Azam Humāyūn, p. 499; fought with Malik Hājī 'Alī; reassured Malik Iṣḥāq of his good luck, p. 504; was sent by Maḥmūd Khalji with a message of peace to Sultān Qutb-ud-dīn, p. 525; fought against the army of Kōnbhā, p. 529; captured the fort of Būndī, p. 532; defeated Rāyzāda of Kehrla, p. 540.

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Maḥmūd Gilānī, Khwājah, Malik-ut-tujjār, defeated the Mandū army, p. 535.

Maḥmūd Khālī, Sultān, Sultān of Mālwa, on the invitation of Sikandar Khān Bukhārī came to conquer Berār, p. 70; besieged Māhur; after the arrival of 'Alā-ud-dīn Shāh, Khālī retired towards Mandū; p. 71; at the instigation of Nizām-ul-mulk Ghūrī invaded, p. 87, the Deccan; fought but was defeated by Malik-ut-tujjār, p. 88; appeared before Nizām Shāh's army and after defeat; pursued, p. 89, it as far as Bīdar; on

the arrival of Maḥmūd Gujrātī started for Mandū, p. 90; advanced to conquer, p. 91, the Deccan; arrived on the frontier of Daulatābād; heard that Maḥmūd Gujrātī was approaching; marched towards Māl-konda, p. 92; wanted to help Rāy Kank Dās, p. 225, but did not advance to support him, p. 226; started to conquer Gujrāt; ordered destruction of Barnāma; invaded Gujrāt, p. 227; met Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn in Kaparbanj; wrote a couplet to Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 228; was defeated by Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn and went back to Mālwa, p. 229; attacked Nizām Shāh, p. 243; travelled by way of Gōndwāna towards Mālwa, p. 244; invaded the Deccan; plundered the neighbourhood of Daulatābād; retired to his own country; a letter from Sultān Maḥmūd Gujrātī; reply to Maḥmūd Gujrātī, p. 251; came from Mandū to Dhār and prayed for help from Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 305; marched with Āsaf Khān against Bhīm Karan Pūrbīa; fought, was wounded and taken prisoner, p. 307; sent Sharzah Khān to plunder the towns in the territory of Chitōr; sent Daryā Khān with a message to Sultān Bahādur, p. 350; conferred the title of Sultān Qhiyās-ud-dīn on his son and neglected to see Sultān Bahādur, p. 352; came out to give battle, p. 353; was treated with respect by Sultān Bahādur but owing to his harsh attitude was arrested, p. 354; wrote a letter in reply to Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī, p. 454; despatched a note in favour of Naṣīr Khān to Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī, p. 455; advanced towards Chandārī and Kālpi; struggle between the army of Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī, p. 456;

proposing some conditions made peace with Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī p. 457; was granted favours and title by Sultān Hūshang, p. 474; Ghaznīn Khān was placed in his charge by Sultān Hūshang; his guarantee for faithfulness to Ghaznīn Khān; his interview with other *sardārs*, p. 485; his reply to Malik 'Uthmān Jalāl, p. 486; informed Ghaznīn Khān about the intention of Zafar Minjumla, p. 487; attended on Sultān Hūshang during his last illness; sent a reply to Ghaznīn Khān, p. 488; became watchful for the death of Hūshang; his orders, p. 489; declared Ghaznīn Khān as the heir of Sultān Hūshang; after rendering homage confirmed the accession of Ghaznīn Khān, p. 490; result of his skill in administration, p. 491; his reply to the suspicions of Sultān Muḥammad, p. 493; caused the murder of Sultān Muḥammad; sent a reply to Malik Bāyazīd Shaikhā, p. 494; kept his men ready; fought with the *amīrs* and defeated them, p. 495; sent a message to Khān Jahān, p. 496; accession on the throne of Mālwa; description of his reforms and benevolence, p. 497; contributions to education; attempt of Hūshang Shāhī *amīrs* to injure him; wounded some of the conspirators, p. 498; punished the conspirators; excused Shāhzāda Aḥmad Khān as well as the others who took part in the conspiracy on the request of Ā'zam Humāyūn; sent Ā'zam Humāyūn Khān Jahān to suppress the rebels of Islāmābād, p. 499; sent out detachments to fight with Sultān Aḥmad, p. 501; his generosity towards the poor; summoned some *amīrs* who were hostile to Sultān Aḥmad, p. 502;

made a night attack on the camp of Sultān Aḥmad; held a consultation and its decision, p. 503; sent Taj Khān and Mansūr Khān in advance of himself to Sārangpūr; a petition of Malik Ishāq reached him; arrived at Sārangpūr and conferred favours on Malik Ishāq and on others, p. 504; defeated and sentenced Shāhzāda 'Umr Khān to death, p. 505; a message from the leaders and commanders of the army of Chandēri; sent an army to crush Malik Sulaimān; arrived at Chandēri and fought with Malik Sulaimān p. 506; captured the citadel of Chandēri; allotted Chandēri as a *jāgīr* to Malik Muẓaffar Ibrāhīm, p. 507; relieved the city of Narwar from the siege of Dūngar Sēn and returned to Shādiābād; erected the tomb of Hūshang Shāh and the *Jāma' Maṣjid* of Hūshang Shāh near the Rām Sarāī gate, p. 508; petitions from the *amīrs* of Mēwāt and the great men of Delhi; advanced towards Delhi; encamped in the village of Panna; Sultān Aḥmad took up a position with Tughlaqābād at his rear, p. 509; sent troops against the army of Sultān Muḥammad; his dream; agreed to a pacific settlement with Muḥammad Khān and returned to Mālwa, p. 510; his stay and benefactions in Shādiābād; advanced towards Kālpi for the destruction of Naṣīr Shāh, p. 511; accepted the petition of Naṣīr Shāh and turned towards Chitōr; devastated the temples; encamped at Kōnbhalmīr, p. 512; seized the fortifications of the Rājput̃s; destruction of the temples and the idols of the Rājput̃s, p. 513; seized a fort at the foot of the Chitōr hill; besieged Chitōr; defeated Kōnbhā; sent

detachments for ravaging Chitōr; summoned Ā'zam Humāyūn Khān Jahān to capture the possessions of the Rājput̃s; his grief on the death of Ā'zam Humāyūn; appointed Tāj Khān in the place of Ā'zam Humāyūn, p. 514; opposed the attack of Kōnbhā and defeated him; returned to Shādīābād; a message from Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī regarding the religious disobedience of Naṣīr, p. 515; gave permission to Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī to chastise Naṣīr; request of Naṣīr; sent 'Alī Khān to Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī and, p. 516, the latter's reply; advanced to protect Naṣīr, p. 517; after fighting with the army of Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī returned to Faṭhābād; sent Muẓaffar Ibrāhīm to suppress Mubārak Khān, p. 518; peace with Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī; establishment of a hospital; advanced to capture the fort of Mandalgarh, p. 519; agreed to a peace with the Rājput̃s and returned to his own dominions; conferred favours on Saiyid Muḥammad Khān; captured the town of Alhanpūr, p. 520; took tribute from the Rāja of Kōtah and returned to Shādīābād; request of Gangdās; advanced to help Gangdās, p. 521; besieged the town of Sultānpūr; granted rank and title to Malik 'Alā-ud-dīn; his grief on the death of Sultān Muḥammad, p. 522; ravaged the town of Barōda; fight with Sultān Qutb-ud-dīn and its result, p. 523; appointed Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn to raid the town of Sūrat; made peace with Sultān Qutb-ud-dīn, p. 525; punished the Rājput̃s of Mahōli; changed hostility between Yūsuf Khān Hindani and the governor of Biyāna into friendship; left the government

of the fort of Rantambhōr and Hārautī in the charge of Qadam Khān; besieged Māhūr but fled, p. 526; turned Mubārak Khān out of Baklāna; sent Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn to put down Mubārak Khān; advanced towards Chitōr, p. 527; appointed Maṇṣūr-ul-mulk to destroy Mandisōr; took tribute from Kōnbhā and turned towards Shādīābād; his advance towards Mandisōr; his sudden advance towards Ajmīr, p. 528; gave up the idea of conquering the fort of Mandalgarh and returned to Shādīābād, p. 529; captured the fort of Mandalgarh, p. 530; sent Shāhzāda Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn to raid Kilwārah and Dilwārah; nominated Shāhzāda Qadam Khān and Tāj Khān to capture the fort of Būndī; appointed Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn and Qadam Khān to raid the countries of Kilwārah and Dilwārah; encamped in the vicinity of Kōnbhalmīr, p. 532; took tribute from the Rāja of Dūngarpūr; returned to Shādīābād; marched towards Asīr, p. 533; forgave 'Ādil Khān's offences; march against Niẓām Shāh, p. 534; after defeat by Niẓām Shāh retreated to his own territory, p. 535; sent Maqbūl Khān with an army to suppress the disturbances in the fort of Kehrla; advanced towards Daulatābād, p. 536; having raided some villages of Mālkōnda returned to Shādīābād; sent Maqbūl Khān to plunder Elichpūr, p. 537; treaty with the ruler of the Deccan, p. 538; received Shaikh Nūr-ud-dīn with respect; welcomed the arrival of Maulānā 'Imād-ud-dīn, p. 539; sent Tāj Khān and Aḥmad Khān to put down Maqbūl Khān; started towards Maḥmūdābād; appointed Malik Dāūd to chastise the tribe

which had given shelter to the Rāyzāda, p. 540; accepted the presents of Mirzā Abū Sa'īd and sent various gifts in return; planned the erection of the fortress of Jalālpūr and placed Mirzā Khān in charge of it, p. 541; agreement with Sultān Bahlūl Lūdī; his death and period of reign, pp. 251, 542.

Maḥmūd Khān, p. 198; was nominated to proceed to the country of Sōrath by Sultān Aḥmad Gujrātī; recovered tribute from the *zamindārs* of Sōrath, p. 199.

Maḥmūd Khān, commander of Abdāl Mākri, p. 696; his representation to Mirzā Kāmran, p. 700.

Maḥmūd Khān, Shāhzāda, country of Māhūr was conferred on him by Aḥmad Shāh Bahmanī, p. 48.

Maḥmūd Khidr, Malik, went in pursuit of the conspirators, p. 498.

Maḥmūd Kōtwāl, Malik, p. 554; was killed by Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-din, p. 555.

Maḥmūd Na'mān, Shaikh, took a man to Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-din, pp. 548-49.

Maḥmūd Nāmī, Malik, 'Umdat-ul-mulk, was sent by Ghaznīn Khān to wait on Maḥmūd Khān, p. 484; was sent a second time to wait on Maḥmūd Khān, p. 485; told the news of Maḥmūd Khān to Ghaznīn Khān, p. 487; was sent to Maḥmūd Khān with the message of Ghaznīn Khān, p. 488; took the message of Maḥmūd Khān to Ghaznīn Khān, p. 489.

Maḥmūd Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, succeeded his father, p. 440 (and see note 1, p. 440); his martyrdom; period of reign, p. 441.

Maḥmūd Shāh Sultān, son of Maḥmūd Shāh Sharqī, succeeded his father; proved unfit for the throne; dethronement; time of reign, p. 459.

Maḥmūd Shāh, Sultān, Gujrātī, son of Muḥammad Shāh; sent a letter to Maḥmūd Shah Bahmanī giving an account of the treachery of Bahādur Gilānī, p. 118; his flight from Amīr Taimūr, p. 181; date of accession to the throne of Gujrāt, p. 237; attitude towards his people; plot to cause disturbance, p. 238; ordered that the creators of disturbance be arrested; end of the conspirators; suppression of disturbances, pp. 239-242; marched in the direction of Kaparbanj; regulated the administration of the *thānas* and of the *parganas*; started from Aḥmadābād; encamped on the bank of the river Khāri; letter from Nizām Shāh for assistance advanced to help Nizām Shāh against Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji, pp. 90, 92 and 243; directed attention towards the Deccan; advanced into the country of Asīr and Burhānpūr encamped in the neighbourhood of Tālnir; army of Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji suffered hardships, p. 244 returned to Aḥmadābād; Jāgirs of the soldiers of Gujrāt; the march towards the Deccan made Maḥmūd Khālji fly after ravaging the neighbourhood of Daulatābād; turned back to Aḥmadābād accepting the presents of Nizām Shāh; warning to Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 245 report about the infliction of the Zamindārs of Bāwar and of the fort of Dūn; punished and defeated the rebellious chiefs, p. 246; returned with success to Aḥmadābād; Bahā' ul-mulk killed Ādam Silāḥadār, p. 248; execution of 'Imād-ul-mulk and 'Aḍd-ul-mulk; Malik Ikhtiyār-ul-mulk was made 'Imād-ul-mulk; marched to conquer the fort of Karnāl, p. 248; on the way to

Jūnāgarh ravaged the country of Sōrath; arrived near the hill of Karnāl, p. 249; defeated the Rāj-pūts; ravaged the surrounding country; besieged the fort of Karnāl; Rāy Mandalik asked for pardon; went back to Aḥmadābād; appointed soldiers to punish Rāy Mandalik, p. 250; Rāy Mandalik was defeated by the soldiers of the Sultān and paid a tribute, p. 251; rejected the counsel of the *amīrs* in connection of the conquest of Mālwa on receiving the news of the death of Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji; sent armies to plunder Sōrath; was wounded by an elephant, p. 252; advanced to conquer the fort of Jūnāgarh and the hill of Karnāl; distribution of five *krors* of gold among the soldiers; sent troops in every direction to plunder the country; determination for the upliftment of Islam in Jūnāgarh, p. 253; fight with Rāj-pūts for the fort of Jūnāgarh; surrendered the fort of Jūnāgarh; besieged the hill of Karnāl, p. 254; Rāy Mandalik became humble and surrendered the hill of Karnāl to the Sultān; Rāy Mandalik was converted to Islām and received the title of Khān Jahān; foundation of the city of Muṣṭafā-ābād, p. 255; gave up the idea of conquering Chāmpānīr marched against the country of Kach, p. 257; accepted the excuses of the people of Kach; marched towards Sind, p. 258; possession of Sind, p. 259; marched towards Jagat to release the Musalmāns from the oppressions of the *Kāfirs*; arrived at Jagat, p. 260; ravaged the temple of Jagat; started for the island of Beyt; captured the citadel of Beyt; Rāy Bhīm fled; entered the city of Beyt;

released all the Musalmāns from prison; left Malik Tūghān as the *ihānadār* of Beyt; returned to Muṣṭafā-ābād, p. 261; Rāy Bhīm was arrested and brought to the Sultān; sentenced Rāy Bhīm to death; started towards the fort of Chāmpānīr, p. 262; sailed to punish the Malābāris; arrived at the port of Kanbāyat; attacked Chāmpānīr; returned to Aḥmadābād; despatched his *amīrs* to the *thānas* of various countries, p. 263; appointment of *vazīr* and engagement with the administration; conspiracy of Khudāwand Khān with Rāy Rāyān, p. 264; effort of Rāy Rāyān to include 'Imād-ul-mulk in the conspiracy; confidential activities of 'Imād-ul-mulk against the conspiracy, p. 265; failure of the conspiracy; a rumour in Muṣṭafā-ābād, p. 266; investigation about the rumour; made a plan to deceive his opponents and his activities according to the plan, pp. 267-269; 'Imād-ul-mulk disclosed the story of conspiracy; punishment of Khudāwand Khān; went to Nahr-wāla; sent 'Imād-ul-mulk to conquer Jālōr and Sājōr; Mujāhid Khān murdered Qaiṣar Khān, p. 270; punishment of the murderer of Qaiṣar Khān; favours for the family of 'Imād-ul-mulk after the latter's death; famine in Gujrāt, p. 271; Rāy Batāi defeated and killed Malik Sadhā; marched towards Chāmpānīr; Rāja of Chāmpānīr submitted for the pardon of his offences which was not granted; encamped in the village of Karnāri, p. 272; conflicting attitude of the Rāj-pūts; siege of the fort of Chāmpānīr; petition of apology from Rāy Batāi to the Sultān; Rāy Batāi asked Sultān

Ghiyāth-ud-dīn for help, p. 273; after consulting the learned men Sultān Ghiyāth-ud-dīn gave up the idea of helping Rāy Batāī; measures and activities for the conquest of the fort of Chāmpānīr; conquest of the fort of Chāmpānīr, pp. 274-276; gave the name of Muḥammadābād to Chāmpānīr; execution of Rāy Batāī and Dūngarsī; order for the construction of citadel, palaces, and gardens in Chāmpānīr, p. 276; jāgīr for Khalīl Khān Shāhzāda, p. 277; a *farmān* to the Rāja of Ābū in regard to the merchants who were looted by him; news about the disobedience of Bahādūr Gilānī, p. 278; sent Malik Qawām-ul-mulk to punish Bahādūr Gilānī; Sultān Maḥmūd Bahmanī marched from Bidar, defeated, and slew Bahādūr Gilānī; marched towards Mahrāṣa; flight of Alf Khān; sent Sharf-i-Jahān to reassure Alf Khān, p. 279; sent Qāḍī Pīr Ishāq to reinforce Malik Shaikhā; Alf Khān fought with Qāḍī Pīr Ishāq; on the request Alf Khān was excused; owing to the murder of *nāib-i-'arḍ* Alf Khān was imprisoned and he died, p. 280; on arrival of the Sultān 'Adil Khān Fārūqī paid tribute and was pardoned, p. 281; postponed his march towards Mālwa; after hearing the victory of his slave Āyāz over the *Firangīs* returned from Dūn to Muḥammadābād Chāmpānīr, p. 282; agreed to bestow the dominions of Asīr and Burhānpūr on 'Adil Khān, son of Ḥasan Khān; marched towards Asīr and Burhānpūr; heard of the activities of Ḥisām-ud-dīn Maḡhūl, p. 283; advanced to Thālnīr; sent Āṣaf Khān, and Malik 'Azīz-ul-mulk to punish Malik Ḥisām-ud-dīn and 'Ālam Khān; bestowed the govern-

ment of Asīr and Burhānpūr on 'Adil Khān, p. 284; marched towards Sultānpūr Nadarbār, p. 285; after hearing of the homicidal accounts of his subordinates he ordered destruction of those who did not observe the rights of salt; a petition from Ā'zam Humāyūn detailing the hostile account of Shēr Khān and Saif Khān and his siege of the fort of Asīr, p. 287; grant of money to Ā'zam Humāyūn; assurance of royal aid in case of necessity to Ā'zam Humāyūn; request of Nizām-ul-mulk Bahārī for 'Ālam Khānzāda, p. 288; reply to Nizām-ul-mulk; Sultān Sikandar Lūdī of Delhi sent presents to the Sultān; travelled towards Nahrwāla, p. 289; paid a visit to the tombs of *sufīs*; summoned Shāhzāda Muẓaffar Khān; became ill, p. 290; died; period of reign; titles after death, p. 291; came as a suppliant to Naṣīb Shāh, p. 444; bestowed the title of Sultān-ush-sharq on Malik Sarwar and conferred on him the government of Jaunpūr, p. 447; joined Sultān Ibrāhīm but was not honoured by the latter; went to Kanauj; removed the *thānadār* of Kanauj; possessed Kanauj, p. 450; opposed Mallū Khān bravely; came and sat on the throne of Delhi; marched to engage Sultān Ibrāhīm Sharqī, p. 451; made over the government of Sanbal to Asad Khān Lūdī and returned to Delhi, p. 452.

Maḥmūd Shāh, Sultān of Gujrāt, p. 383, son of Laṭīf Khān, son of Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh sent Maḥmūd Khān to Gujrāt; was placed on the throne of Gujrāt with the title, p. 384, of Maḥmūd Shāh;

Daryā Khān took the Sultān to Chāmpāntr, p. 385; 'Imād-ul-mulk advanced against the Sultān; advanced towards the country of Sōrath to crush 'Imād-ul-mulk; advanced towards Burhānpūr in pursuit of 'Imād-ul-mulk; Mīrān Mubārak was defeated; Daryā Khān's administration and his actions as the *badehshāh*, p. 386; came out of the fort of Ahmadābād and went to 'Ālam Khān Lūdī; 'Ālam Khān Lūdī helped the Sultān; march of Daryā Khān towards Dūlqa; fight between 'Ālam Khān and Daryā Khān and the defeat of the latter, p. 387; departure of messengers to bring Sultān Maḥmūd; arrived at Ahmadābād and flight of Daryā Khān to Shēr Khān Afghān, p. 388; set himself to manage the government; favourable treatment for his men; how Burhān murdered the Sultān and others, p. 389; proclamation that Burhān was the heir to the throne; murder of Burhān; period of reign, p. 391; character of the Sultān, p. 392; his constructive works and peculiar tastes; abolished the improper customs of Gujrāt, p. 393.

Maḥmūd Shāh, Sultān, son of Nāṣir Shāh, Sultān of Mālwa, was summoned by his father, p. 571; was made the heir with the title of Sultān Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 572; was pained at heart after the speech of Nāṣir-ud-dīn Shāh, p. 573; his accession on the throne, p. 574; sent Jāwash Khān to crush Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn; ascended the throne of Khalji Sultāns, p. 575, a report from Jāwash Khān; entrusted the management of the affairs of the Kingdom to Basant Rāy, p. 576; pride and death of Basant Rāy; message

by Ṣadr Khān and Afḍal Khān about the removal of Naqḍ-ul-mulk, p. 577; false report of Muḥāfiẓ Khān against Iqbāl Khān and Mukhtaṣ Khān which incited him to issue an order for their execution, p. 578; Mukhtaṣ Khān and Iqbāl Khān escaped the deceitful attempt of Muḥāfiẓ Khān, p. 579; set on the throne and sent Afḍal Khān and Jāwash Khān to put down Mukhtaṣ Khān and Iqbāl Khān; death of Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn, p. 580; title of Hūshang Shāh for the adopted son of Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn; sent Niẓām Khān to reinforce Dastūr Khān; flight of Hūshang in the hills of Bahār Bābā Hājī; petitions from Iqbāl Khān and Mukhtaṣ Khān about the wickedness of Muḥāfiẓ Khān, p. 581; statements of his servants about the evil aims of Muḥāfiẓ Khān; on the order of punishment Muḥāfiẓ Khān revolted against him and attempted to seize him; fled to the town of Ujjain; Muḥāfiẓ Khān placed Shāhzāda Ṣāhib Khān on the throne, p. 582; contracts of Ṣāhib Khān with Ṣadr and Afḍal Khān; rise of Ṣāhib Khān; his victory over Ṣāhib Khān, p. 583; advanced towards Shādīābād, p. 584; fought with and defeated Ṣāhib Khān; sent a message to Ṣāhib Khān for settlement, p. 585; refusal by Ṣāhib Khān of his peace offer; defeat and flight of Ṣāhib Khān; promise of Sultān Muẓaffar to Ṣāhib Khān, p. 586; evil aims and actions of Mēdinī Rāy which promoted rebellion; ordered the execution of Afḍal Khān and Iqbāl Khān; rebellion of Sikandar Khān, p. 587; entrusted the office of the *vazīrat* to Mēdinī Rāy; wrote to Manṣūr Khān to put down Sikandar Khān; Manṣūr Khān and Sanjār

Khān joined Bihjat **Khān**; sent Mēdinī Rāy to put down Sikandar **Khān** and went to Ujjain, p. 588; pardoned the offences of Sikandar **Khān**; a petition reached him in Āgar regarding the disturbances in Shādīābād; received an unfavourable reply from Bihjat **Khān**; petition of Bihjat **Khān** to Sulṭān Sikandar Lūdī against him, p. 589; on the report of Bherōdās collected troops and encamped in the village of Shikārpūr; sent Mukhtas **Khān** to Chandēri; arrival of Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī with a view to conquering his territory, p. 590; retreat of Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī; deputed Malik Lōdhā to punish Sikandar **Khān**; victory of Sikandar **Khān** over Malik Lōdhā, p. 591; advanced for the destruction of Bihjat **Khān**; occupied himself with collecting troops in Sājanpūr; hearing of the encampment of Sa'id **Khān** Lūdī and Imād-ul-mulk returned to his own place, p. 592; captured the town of Bhūlsā; advance of Malik Maḥmūd towards Sārangpūr and his defeat by Jhujār **Khān**; a message of Sa'id **Khān** Lūdī and Imād-ul-mulk to Bihjat **Khān**, p. 593; advance of Khwājah Jahān and Muḥāfiẓ **Khān** towards Shādīābād; deputed Ḥabīb **Khān**, Fakhr-ul-mulk and Hōmkaran to put down Muḥāfiẓ **Khān**; fatal defeat of Muḥāfiẓ **Khān**; submission of the rebels and his bestowals upon them, p. 594; dishonesty of Bihjat **Khān** towards Ṣāhib **Khān**, p. 595; hearing of the flight of Ṣāhib **Khān** came to Chandēri; details of his tyranny on the Musalmāns of his territory, p. 596; sent Āraish **Khān** with a message to Mēdinī Rāy; reply of the Rājputs and the proposal of Mēdinī Rāy, p. 597; submission of Mēdinī Rāy;

accepted the request of Mēdinī Rāy; disobedience of Sālībāhan, p. 598; had a consultation for the execution of Mēdinī Rāy and Sālībāhan; combat with the Rājputs, p. 599; suppression of the tumult; his conclusion from the message of Mēdinī Rāy; being fed up with the Rājputs fled to Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī, p. 600; the efforts of Sulṭān Muẓaffar brought him again to Mālwa putting the enemies to death, p. 602; retreat of Rānā Sānkā, p. 604; invited Sulṭān Muẓaffar to come to the fort of Shādīābād; departure of Sulṭān Muẓaffar; summoned his *amīrs*, *sardārs* and soldiers; advanced to attack Hōmkaran in the fort of Kākrūn, p. 605; his defeat in the fight with Rānā Sānkā and the latter's kindness to him, p. 606; retirement of the Gujrātī troops from Mālwa; the whole of his territory was occupied by his enemies, p. 608; a portion of Mālwa under the possession of Rānā Sānkā; ended the violence of Silhādī; returned to Mandū; submission of Silhādī, p. 609; showed respect to Chānd **Khān**; efforts of Raḍī-ul-mulk to transfer the rule of Gujrāt from Sulṭān Bahādūr to Chānd **Khān**; Ratan Sēn advanced into Mālwa; summoned Mu'in **Khān** and Silhādī to his aid; conferred a title and honour on Mu'in **Khān**, p. 610; gave some *parganas* to Silhādī; sent Daryā **Khān** to wait on Sulṭān Bahādūr with a message; reply of Sulṭān Bahādūr; marched from Ujjain towards Satwās; his servants joined Sulṭān Bahādūr, p. 611; invasion of Sulṭān Bahādūr and the latter's victory, p. 612; was kept in imprisonment with all his sons; attack of Rāy Singh on the camp of

- Asaf Khān and Iqbāl Khān; attained martyrdom, p. 614; period of reign, p. 615.
- Maḥmūd Turk, Malik, p. 203.
- Maḥram Bēg, was sent to conquer Kaashmīr by Mīrzā Kāmran, p. 700.
- Mahta, Malik, joined Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 558; was nominated by Nāṣir-ud-dīn to crush Yakān Khān, p. 560; was sent to bring Miyān Manjhla, p. 564.
- Majd-ud-dīn, Khwājah, p. 124.
- Mājhi Khōkhar, Malik, surrendered the fort of Khānāwāl, p. 793.
- Maḥdūma-i-Jahān, directed all her energies in furnishing the bed of equity and justice; administration of Nizām Shāh was entrusted to her hands, p. 86; refused to send Shāhzāda Faṭḥ Khān for the throne of Dāūd Shāh, p. 237; design of Maḥmūd Shāh for the possession of her territory, p. 259.
- Makna Muḡhal, fought with the Kisht-wārā army as the commander of Mīrzā Ḥaidar's troops, p. 711.
- Makta, Mīr, joined Mīrzā Ḥaidar, p. 716.
- Mal, Rāy, Rāja of Idar, retired to the hills of Bījānagar; had a fight with Nizām-ul-mulk, p. 300; advanced to Idar, p. 301; the news of his raid reached Muẓaffar Shāh; his territory was destroyed by Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 306.
- Malhū, Malik, defeated the army of Shujā'at Khān, p. 559.
- Malik Shāh Turk, Khwājah Jahān, was given the title of Khwājah Jahān and sent to Tilang by Humāyūn Shāh; besieged the fort of Deor Konda; did not appreciate the opinion of Nizām-ul-mulk; was defeated by the Rāy of Orissa; joined Humāyūn Shāh and gave a false reason for his defeat, p. 79; was made over to a jailor by Humāyūn Shāh, p. 80; was made over to the army of Nizām Shāh, p. 88; seized the bridle of the horse of Nizām Shāh and turned towards Bīdar, p. 89; was sent with a large army to fight with Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 90; pursued Maḥmūd Khālji; returned via Gōndwārā; ordered the Rājas of Gōndwārā to be put to death, p. 91.
- Malik-ul-Mashāikh, Qādī, his son fought with Alf Khān, p. 280.
- Malik-ush-sharq, p. 486; was summoned by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 502.
- Malik-ut-tujjār, the son of Malik Nizām-ul-mulk, and the governor of Junīr; went with his father to Gujrat, p. 75 (and see note on p. 75).
- Malik-ut-tujjār, Khwājah Jahān Khwājah Maḥmūd Gilāni, plundered the Khālji camp, p. 88; was sent by Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī to conquer the territory of the Rāy of Sangēsar and Kokan; was reinforced by As'ad Khān and Kishwar Khān in Kolāpūr; fought with the enemy in the vicinity of Kaikanīa, p. 97; seized the fort of Rangta; captured the fort of Māchal; message of submission by the Rāy of Sonkar, p. 98; conquered the island of Goa; came to the capital where he was granted the title of Ā'zam Humāyūn Khwājah Jahān, p. 99; informed Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī about the disobedience of Birkāna Rāy, p. 101; the territory of Birkāna Rāy was entrusted to him by Muḥammad Shāh, p. 102; conspiracy which resulted in his murder, p. 107; his literary qualification and work, p. 108.
- Malitha, Jām, ruler of Sind, account of his government, p. 774.

Malkah-i-Jahān, mother of Nizām Shāh, being apprised of the treachery of Khwājah Jahān entrusted the defence of the fort of Bīdar to Mallū Khān and took Nizām Shāh with her to Firūzābād, p. 89 (and see note 1, p. 89), p. 535.

Malka-i-Jahān, mother of Sulṭān Shihāb-ud-dīn Maḥmūd, p. 112.

Malkah-i-Jahān, wife of Sulṭān Ḥusain Sharqī, instigated Sulṭān Ḥusain for the conquest of Delhi, p. 460; was seized by the men of Sulṭān Bahlūl who sent her to Sulṭān Ḥusain; induced Sulṭān Ḥusain to fight with Sulṭān Bahlūl, p. 461.

Mallū Iqbāl Khān, advanced towards Jaunpūr, p. 448; on the way arrived at Kanauj; again advanced towards Kanauj; took Sulṭān Maḥmūd with him, p. 449; ran away from his own camp, and joined Sulṭān Ibrāhīm, p. 450; went to Jaunpūr and Delhi, leaving Kanauj to Sulṭān Maḥmūd; again came to besiege Kanauj; returned unsuccessful to Delhi; was slain by Khidr Khān, p. 451.

Mallū Khān, see Mallū Khan, Qādir Shāh, Sulṭān of Mālwa.

Mallū Khān, brother of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Khān, request to Asa'd Khān, p. 161; was made Sulṭān by Asa'd Khān; was arrested by Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Khān and blinded, p. 162.

Mallū Khān, son of Mallū Khān, see Mallū Khān, Qādir Shāh, Sulṭān of Mālwa.

Mallū Khān, Qādir Shāh, Sulṭān of Mālwa, was appointed as the defendant of the fort of Bīdar by Malkah-i-Jahān, pp. 89, 535; was given Sārangpūr by Sulṭān Bahādur, pp. 358, 616; gave protection to 'Imād-ul-mulk, p. 386; was appointed by Nāṣir-ud-dīn to defeat Shēr Khān, p. 567; gave himself the

title of Qādir Shāh; took the town of Bhilsā in the vicinity of the Narbada river into his possession; Bhūpat Rāy and Pūran Mal took possession of the fort of Rāṣin; development of his power; a *farmān* from Shēr Khān of Bengal, p. 617; reply to Shēr Khān; representation of Saif Khān Dehlavi; his reply to Saif Khān, p. 618; period of his occupation of Mālwa; advice of Saif Khān; his submission to Shēr Khān; in favour with Shēr Khān, p. 619; brought his family to Ujjain; his flight from Shēr Khān; period of reign, p. 620.

Mallū Qādir Khān, governor of Mālwa; fled towards Mandū, p. 374.

Mān Rāy, the Rāy of Orissa left him in the fort of Rājmandrī; surrendered the fort to Sulṭān Lashkarī, p. 104.

Mandalik, Rāy, asked pardon for his offences from Maḥmūd Shāh; the news of his pride reached Maḥmūd Shāh, who sent a strong army against him, p. 250; presented valuable ornaments and large tribute to the *amīrs* of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 251; his humble representation to, and the reply from Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 253; fled and retired into the fort of Jūnāgarh; fight with the army of Maḥmūd Shāh; proposal of peace which was accepted; surrendered the fort of Jūnāgarh and took shelter in the hills of Karnāl, p. 254; joined the service of Maḥmūd Shāh and surrendered the hills of Karnāl; his wish to become a Musalmān; was granted the title of Khān Jahān by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 255.

Manhī Khān, was sent with a message to Nāṣir-ud-dīn by Ghiyāth-ud-dīn, p. 556.

Mānik Dēv, Rāja of Jammū; was reinforced by Ādam Khān, p. 674.

Mān Singh, Rāja, Yūsuf Khān had an interview with him, p. 756.

Manṣūr Khān, informed Sulṭān Aḥmad of the advance of Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 504; reply of Mēdinī Rāy; joined Bihjat Khān, p. 588; proclaimed Ṣāhib Khān as the Sulṭān, p. 592; his agent plundered the army of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 593.

Manṣūr-ul-mulk, was appointed to destroy Mandisōr by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 528.

Maqbūl Khān, was sent by Maḥmūd Khālji towards the fort of Kehrla, p. 536; his victory over Ghāzī Khān, p. 537; news of his revolt reached Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 540.

Marjān, Malik, was sent with presents to Sulṭān Bahādur of Gujrāt by Naṣīb Shāh, p. 444; joined Sulṭān Ibrāhīm, p. 451.

Masā'ūd Khān, fled from Mālwa and came to Aḥmad Shāh for protection, p. 222.

Mashhadī, Saiyid Mīrzā-i-, p. 114.

Mashr-ul-mulk; took a message from Ghiyāth-ud-dīn to Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 556; was sent to arrange for peace, p. 561.

Mashr-ul-mulk, Malik, placed Shāhzāda Mas'ūd Khān on the throne of Mālwa, p. 494; was given the title of Nizām-ul-mulk and the post of *vazārat* by Muḥmūd Khālji, p. 497; went in pursuit of the conspirators, p. 498; was sent to reconnoitre the roads, p. 505; his hostility, p. 525; was sent by Maḥmūd Khālji to the Deccan for confirmation of peace, p. 538.

Mas'ūd, was killed by Shēr, p. 660.

Mas'ūd, son of Malik Kāji, attacked Iskandar Khān and was slain, p. 694.

Mas'ūd Khān, Shāhzāda, was placed on the throne of Mālwa by the

efforts of *amīrs* and *sardārs*, p. 494; took sanctuary with Shaikh Jāildah, p. 495; was sent by Sulṭān Aḥmad Gujrātī to conquer Mālwa, p. 501; Sulṭān Aḥmad promised to recover Mālwa for him next year, p. 506.

Mas'ūd Nāyak, Khwājah, defeated Sankar, p. 741; slew Bahādur Khān; seized Khān Zamān; bestowal of the title of Ḥusain Khān on him, p. 744; his imprisonment, p. 745.

Mawadab Khān, fort of Shādīābād under his control, p. 583.

Mēdinī Rāy, hearing of the advance of Muẓaffar Shāh proceeded to Dhār; went to Rānā Sānkā to beg for help; sent a letter to Rāy Pithōrā giving an account of his preparations, p. 303; brought Rānā Sānkā to aid Bhīm Karan Pūrabāia, p. 307; was sent to Silhadī with a message by Rānā Sānkā, p. 315; joined Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 583; wounded Ṣāhib Khān, p. 585; his false representation to Maḥmūd Shāh against the Amīrs, p. 587; was made *vazīr*; his reply to Manṣūr Khān; was sent to put down Sikandar Khān, p. 588; his wicked instigation of Maḥmūd Shāh and its results, p. 596; his advice to the Rājput̃s in connection with rebellion, p. 597; his submission to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 598; was wounded by a servant of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 599; suppressed the tumult of the Rājput̃s; sent a petition to Maḥmūd Shāh and was reappointed to his post, p. 600; went to Chitōr to bring Rānā Sānkā, p. 602; request to Rānā Sānkā, p. 606.

Mirak Haravi, Khwājah, minister of Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh, p. 145; was given the title of Chengīz Khān; conquered Berār and annexed it to the territories of Murtaḍa Nizām

- Shāh; his death, p. 146 (and see note 2, p. 146).
- Mīrāk Mīrzā, Khān, killed Ujh Bahrām, p. 710; joined Mīrzā Ḥaidar, p. 716; his release, p. 722.
- Mīrān, Saiyid, placed the imperial crown on the head of Nanū, p. 397; possessed Dūlqa and Dandūka, p. 398.
- Mīrān Ḥusain, see Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk, (son of Murtada Nizām-ul-mulk).
- Mīrān Khān, bestowal of Sulṭān Sikan-dar on him, p. 649.
- Mīrzā Khān, nephew of Kishwar Khān, in the administration of Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk; envy of the *amīrs* of the Deccan, p. 151; invitation to a feast; had an interview with Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk and requested him to keep the sick Saiyid in the fort; imprisoned Ḥusain Nizām-ul-mulk, p. 152; imprisoned Ankas Khān; released Ismā'il; his fight, p. 153; his decision; proclamation; tried for peace; flight; was sentenced to death by Jamāl Khān, p. 154.
- Mīrzā Khān, Jalālpūr was placed under his charge by Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 541.
- Miyān, Malik, was asked by 'Imād-ul-mulk to have an interview with him, p. 265.
- Miyān Bāyazīd, son of Shujā' Khān, was entrusted with the government of Hāndiyah and Rāisīn by Shujā' Khān, p. 628.
- Miyān Jīw, was nominated to crush Yakān Khān by Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 560.
- Miyān Manjhla, was appointed as the heir of Nāṣir-ud-dīn with the title of Sulṭān Shihāb-ud-dīn; his residence, p. 564; his rebellion, p. 570; fought but was defeated and fled; his father's instructions, p. 571; attempted to enter Naṣratābād, p. 574; retired despondent towards Kandāsah, p. 576; his death, p. 580.
- Mu'azzam Khān, waited on Sulṭān Bahādur, p. 333.
- Mubārak, Jām, ruler of Sind, account of his rule, p. 777.
- Mubārak Bukhārī, Mīrān Saiyid, helped I'tmād Khān in placing Raḍī-ul-mulk on the throne; was attacked by I'tmād Khān and slain, p. 395.
- Mubārak Ghāzī, Malik; went to wait on Maḥmūd Khān, p. 485; told 'Umdat-ul-mulk to inform Ghaznīn Khān about the idea of Maḥmūd Khān, p. 487.
- Mubārak Khān, joined Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 559; was sent to conquer the fort of Mandū, p. 563; was sent to reassure Shēr Khān, p. 565; was made over to the men of Shēr Khān, p. 566; attacked and killed Sulṭān Muḥammad, p. 778.
- Mubārak Khān, ruler of Asir, invaded the country of Baklāna but was defeated by Muḥmūd Khaljī, p. 527.
- Mubārak Khān, son of Junaid Khān, was seized by Sulṭān Maḥmūd Sharqī, p. 517; complained of his tyranny to Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 518.
- Mubārak Khān, Saiyid, took a message to Abdāl Khān, p. 752; his report to Yūsuf Khān; his revolt, p. 753; after the defeat of Yūsuf Khān sat on the throne; fight with Yūsuf Khān; his letter to Yūsuf Khān, p. 754; went to the *Khānqāh* of Bābā Khalīl, p. 755.
- Mubārak Khān Sarwānī, released Shujā, Khān, p. 622.
- Mubārak Shāh, Mīrān, helped 'Imād-ul-mulk; fought with the Gujrāt army but was defeated; rendered homage to Sulṭān Maḥmūd, p. 386.
- Mubārak Shāh, Sulṭān, son of Khidr Khān, intended to conquer Jaunpūr, p. 453; marched to aid the Rāy of

Gwāliar, p. 479; agreement of peace with Sultān Hūshang, p. 480.

Mubārak Shāh Sharqī, succeeded Sultān-ush-Sharq, p. 448; collected an army to oppose Mallū Iqbāl Khān; both retired without an engagement to their countries; on hearing of the advance of Mallū Iqbāl Khān he again began to collect an army; his death; period of reign, p. 449.

Mubārīz Khān 'Adalī, conferred the country of Mālwa on Shujā' Khān, p. 628.

Mubārīz-ul-mulk, Malik, was appointed to the government of Idar by Muẓaffar Shāh; heard about the bravery of Rānā Sānkā from a bard; gave the name of Rānā Sānkā to a dog and kept it tied up at the gate of Idar, p. 307; sent an account to Muẓaffar Shāh about the violence of Rānā Sānkā; was condemned by the *vazīrs* of Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 308; instead of fighting with Rānā Sānkā, he, according to the advice of the *sardārs* came to Aḥmadnagar; advice of a bard to him; his reply to the bard; his fight with Rānā Sānkā in which he was wounded, p. 309; retired to Aḥmadābād, p. 310; came with an army to Aḥmadnagar to bury the martyrs; was attacked by the *kōlis* and the *grāssias* but was victorious, p. 311; advanced to fight with Rānā Sānkā, p. 316.

Mufarraḥ Pidar Ḥabshī, was sentenced to death, p. 564.

Mughīth, Malik, Khān Jahān, decided to support Sultān Hūshang; the request of Mūsa Khān, p. 471; was given a title and rank by Sultān Hūshang, p. 472; requested Sultān Hūshang to pardon Shāhzāda 'Uthmān Khān; kept Fath Khān, 'Uthmān Khān and

Ḥaibat Khān in confinement under the orders of Sultān Hūshang, p. 482; rendered homage to Ghaznīn Khān; was given the title of Masnad-i-'Alī Khān Jahān by Ghaznīn Khān, p. 491; was nominated by Sultān Muḥammad Shāh to punish the Rājputs of Hārūtī, p. 492; his reply to Maḥmūd Khān in connection with the accession to the throne of Mālwa, p. 496; was given the title of Ā'zam Ḥumāyūn and honour by his son Maḥmūd Khālījī, p. 497; requested Maḥmūd Khālījī to pardon the conspirators; was sent to suppress the rebels by Maḥmūd Khālījī, p. 499; sent wise men with advice to Aḥmad Khān; advanced to overthrow Malik Anchhā, p. 500; asked the Saiyids to describe the behaviour of Naṣrat Khān; transferred the government of Chandēri from Naṣrat Khān; entered the fort of Mandū, p. 501.

Mughīth Khālījī, Malik, p. 238.

Muḥāfiẓ Khān, was put to death by Rānī Khurshīd and Shujā'at Khān, p. 562.

Muḥāfiẓ Khān, *Khawājā Sarā*, did not allow Shihāb-ud-dīn to enter the gates of Naṣratābād, p. 574; his report to Maḥmūd Shāh against the *amīrs*, p. 578; instigated Maḥmūd Shāh to seize Mukhtaṣ Khān and Iqbāl Khān, p. 579; was given a rank and title, p. 580; his victorious revolt; placed Shāhzāda Šāhib Khān on the throne of Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 582; his flight from Shahrāl, p. 584; his defeat and flight, p. 586; his fatal defeat, p. 594.

Muḥāfiẓ Khān Jadīd, was sentenced to death, p. 564.

Muḥammad, son of Sultān Ḥasan, his education was entrusted to Malik Yārī Bhat, p. 680.

Muḥammad, Malik, son of Aḥmad Ṣilāḥ, was summoned by Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 502.

Muḥammad, Qāḍī, went as an ambassador to Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī; his description of the palaces of the Sulṭāns of Gujrāt, p. 797.

Muḥammad, Saiyid, was honoured by Sulṭān Sikandar, p. 647.

Muḥammad, Saiyid, Quṭb-i-Ālam, Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn went to see him, p. 234; said to Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn that the dynasty of Muẓaffar Shāh would be maintained by his younger brother, p. 235.

Muḥammad, Saiyid, son of Saiyid Ḥasan, guarded Muḥammad Shāh, p. 683; his fortifications, p. 686; joined Faṭḥ Khān, p. 689.

Muḥammad, Sulṭān, was left in the fort of Sēwī by Shāh Bēg; was killed by Mubārak Khān, p. 778.

Muḥammad Atka, Mīr, celebrated Khān Kalān; was sent by Khalifa-i-Ilāhī to conquer Sirōhī, p. 413.

Muḥammad Bākhā, Malik, was given the title of Ghāzī Khān by Maḥmūd Shāh and was sent in attendance on Ā'zam Humāyūn, p. 285; left Burhānpūr and took his residence in Thālnīr; fled, p. 286; was slain, p. 287.

Muḥammad Bāqī, Mīrzā, ruler of Sind, account of his reign, p. 785.

Muḥammad Bhat, incited Yūsuf to rebel against Ḥusain Khān, p. 747; his imprisonment, p. 750; brought Lōhar to the presence of Yūsuf Khān, p. 757.

Muḥammad Chak, son of Kājī Chak; his death, p. 710.

Muḥammad Farmālī, Shaikh, brought a message from Sulṭān Bahlūl Lūdi to Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 542.

Muḥammad Gīṣū-darāz, Amīr Saiyyad, a great Sūfī of the time, and the

disciple of Shaikh Naṣīr-ud-dīn Muḥammad Dāūdī, came from Delhi; Sulṭān Firūz Shāh welcomed him; his holiness the Saiyyad settled down at Gulbarga, p. 37; the Saiyyad informed Firūz Shāh that Khān Khānān Shāhzāda Aḥmad Khān was destined to succeed him instead of his son Ḥasan Khān, p. 38.

Muḥammad Ḥaidar, his flight, p. 734.

Muḥammad Hārūn, advanced towards Mēkrān, p. 761; sent the letter of Ḥajjāj to Rāy Dāhir, p. 763.

Muḥammad Khān, was directed to obey Shāhī Khān, p. 650; was made a councillor by Sulṭān Zain-ul-ābidīn, p. 652; was appointed as the successor of Sulṭān Zain-ul-ābidīn, p. 660; was made the commander of a detachment, p. 696; his representation to Mīrzā Kamrān, p. 700; his imprisonment, p. 757; was seized and punished, p. 758.

Muḥammad Khān, son of Shēr Khān Fūlādī, came into the city of Aḥmadābād and offered congratulations to the murderers of Chengiz Khān, p. 409; governed Bangāla for a time; his son gave himself the title of Sulṭān Bahādur and ruled there, p. 445.

Muḥammad Khān, son of Sulṭān Aḥmad Dakīnī, was made over to Shāhzāda 'Alā-ud-dīn by Aḥmad Shāh, p. 48 (and see note 2 on p. 48); was sent by Sulṭān 'Alā-ud-dīn to conquer Bijānagar, p. 58 (and see note 1 on p. 58); put the innocent Malik 'Imād-ul-mulk to death; was defeated by 'Alā-ud-dīn; fled in disgrace, p. 59; received *farmān* of 'Alā-ud-dīn; went to Rājūr and retired there, p. 60.

Muḥammad Khān, son of 'Adil Khān, the ruler of Asīr and Burhānpūr, was

- reinforced by 'Imād-ul-mulk Kāwīfī, p. 135.
- Muhammad Khān, Saiyid, rendered tribute to Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 520.
- Muhammad Khān, Shāhzāda, was appointed by Aḥmad Shāh to inquire about the act of plundering of Kānhā; defeated the Dakinī troops, p. 213; advanced towards Daulatābād to give battle; fought with Sulṭān 'Alā-ud-dīn and defeated him; returned from Daulatābād and halted in the town of Nadarbār from where he informed his father and received his directions, p. 214; received a special favour from Aḥmad Shāh; sent a representation to Aḥmad Shāh, p. 217.
- Muhammad Khān, Shāhzāda, son of Sulṭān Aḥmad Gujrātī; his advancement towards Sārangpūr, p. 503; left Sārangpūr for Ujjain, p. 504.
- Muhammad Khān Asirī, waited upon Sulṭān Bahādur at Sambla, p. 351; was posted to the west of the battery of Shāhpūr, p. 353; was sent by Sulṭān Bahādur for the chastisement of Bhūpat and Rānā, p. 362; arrived in the vicinity of Kahrār and informed Sulṭān Bahādur about the enemy in that place, p. 363; was appointed to capture the fort of Kākṛūn by Sulṭān Bahādur, p. 367.
- Muhammad Khān Chak, seized Lōhar Chak; went to Ḥaidar Khān, p. 750; slew Islām Khān, p. 751; was slain, p. 753.
- Muhammad Khān Mākri, went with a message of Saiyid Mubārak Khān to Yūsuf Khān, p. 754; joined the enemies of Mubārak Khān, p. 755.
- Muhammad Khān Mākri, son of Abdāl Mākri, his marriage, p. 721; was granted a fief by Ḥusain Khān; his plans against Ḥusain Khān, p. 741; his imprisonment, p. 742; was blinded, p. 744.
- Muhammad Khān Qandahārī, Shāh; was sent to conquer Mālwa by Akbar, p. 631.
- Muhammad Lārī Khwāja, author of Sirāj-ut-Tawārīkh, p. 4.
- Muhammad Mākri, fought with Kisht-wārā army as the commander of Mirzā Ḥaidar's troop, p. 711; was slain with his son, p. 712.
- Muhammad Naṣr, Rājaurī was made over to him by Mirzā Ḥaidar, p. 712; his imprisonment, p. 715; his release, p. 722.
- Muhammad Qāsim, 'Imād-ud-dīn, was sent to conquer Sind, p. 764; his victories, p. 765; defeated Baḡhrā, p. 766; his fight with Rāy Dāhir, p. 767; conquest of Rāwar, p. 770; account of his death, p. 771.
- Muhammad Qāsim Budhū, Shaikh, was requested by Muẓaffar Shāh to pray for the victory of Islām, p. 187.
- Muhammad Qulī Quṭb-ul-mulk; his succession to the throne; fell in love with a prostitute; laid the foundation of Bhāgnagar; his period of reign, p. 171.
- Muhammad Rūmī, p. 718.
- Muhammad Ṣadūr, was killed by Ḥaidar Chak, p. 736.
- Muhammad Ṣāliḥ 'Aqil, went as an ambassador to Yūsuf Khān, p. 758.
- Muhammad Samarqandī, Maulānā, p. 259; narrated his story to Maḥmūd Shāh of having been looted; was treated kindly, sent to Aḥmadābād, and helped financially by Maḥmūd Shāh; was assured and consoled by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 260; was sent for by the order of Maḥmūd Shāh from Aḥmadābād, p. 262.
- Muhammad Shāh, son of Humāyūn Shāh, ascended the throne of Dakin;

gave himself the title of Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī, enlisted a thousand Turki slaves among his servants; granted, p. 93, Kāwīl to 'Imād-ul-mulk, Junūr to Nizām-ul-mulk, and Māhūr to Khudāwand Khān as *Jāgīrs*, p. 94; appointed Malik Nizām-ul-mulk to conquer the fort of Kehrla, p. 95; sent Malik-ut-tujjār to conquer the territory of the Rāy of Sonkar and Kokan, p. 97; Rāy of Sonkar surrendered the fort of Kaikanā to Malik-ut-tujjār, p. 98; conferred the title of Ā'zam Humā-yūn Khwājah Jahān on Malik-ut-tujjār, p. 99; sent 'Ādil Khān to capture the fort of Birākār; conferred that territory on 'Ādil Khān as *Jāgīr*, p. 100; Malik-ut-tujjār Khwājah Jahān reported about the rebellion of Birkāna Rāy; besieged the fort of Birkāna, p. 101; the Rāy offered allegiance, excused the Rāy; entrusted the country of the Rāy to Khwājah Jahān and returned to the capital; the Rāy of Orissa, p. 102, plundered and devastated part of the Deccan and retired to his country; sent Malik Nizām-ul-mulk to punish the Rāy of Orissa; instead of going, p. 103, towards Orissa Nizām-ul-mulk went towards Zīrbād; marched and arrived near Rāj-mundrī; left Khwājah Jahān in attendance, on the Shāhzāda went to Rāj-mundrī; arrived on the bank of the river; nominated Daryā Khān to pursue the Rāy of Orissa; encamped around the fort of Rāj-mundrī; Rāy Mān asked for protection and surrendered the fort; confirmed Rāy Mān in the possession of the fort and its neighbourhood; returned to the capital, p. 104; started for Tilang; besieged the fort of Kandār; *thānadār* of Kandār became

loyal and surrendered the fort; advanced to the ports of Narsingh Rāy; took tribute from the Rāy and retired to his capital; ordered erection of a fort for *thānadārs*; *vazīrs* reported about Kānji, p. 105; arrived at Kānji; the soldiers ravaged Kānji; returned to the capital; heard a rumor against Khwājah Jahān, p. 106; the enemies of Khwājah Jahān proved the rumor by a forged letter; without asking explanation the Khwājah was put to death, p. 107; fell ill and died; period of reign, p. 109.

Muḥammad Shāh, son of Hūshang Shāh Ghūrī, Sultān of Mālwa, helped Naṣīr in besieging the fort of Tālnīr, p. 198; on the arrival of Aḥmad Shāh's army retired to his country, p. 199; killed the elephant of Aḥmad Shāh's army, p. 200; treatment of his brother, p. 481; was declared as the heir of Sultān Hūshang, p. 483; sent a message to Maḥmūd Khān, p. 484; having heard about the intention of the *amīrs*, sent another message to Maḥmūd Khān, p. 485; fled to Kākṛūn; sent a message to Maḥmūd Khān; wrote a letter to Malik Mughīth, p. 488; enshrouded the corpse of Sultān Hūshang by the order of Maḥmūd Khān and was proclaimed as the successor of Sultān Hūshang; confirmation of his accession, p. 490; succeeded his father by the exertions of Malik Mughīth and Maḥmūd Khān and received the title of Muḥammad Shāh; conferred the title of Masnad-i-'Āli Khān Jahān on, p. 491, Malik Mughīth and kept him in the rank of *vazīr*; shed much unrighteous blood which caused the downfall of his empire; the Rāj-pūts revolted against him; nominated Khān Jahān to punish the

Rājput, p. 492; had a conversation with Maḥmūd Khān about the conspiracy of which he had heard, p. 493; he was killed by being poisoned, p. 494.

Muḥammad Shāh, Ghiyās-ud-dunyā-wad-dīn, Gujrātī, succeeded his father; description of the day of coronation; known as *Zar-bakhsh*; had a son born to him, p. 223; advanced to Idar to devastate it; Rāy Har offered his daughter in the shape of tribute; gave the fort of Idar to Har Rāy; advanced towards Bākūr; Ganēsā, the Rāja of Dūngarpūr, did homage to the Sultān; returned to Aḥmadābād, p. 224; advanced to conquer the fort of Chāmpānīr; Rāy Kank Dās fought with the Sultān but fled and re-entered the fort, p. 225; retired towards Aḥmadābād; stopped in Kothrah; collected reinforcements; death; period of reign; title after death, p. 226.

Muḥammad Shāh, Mirān, ruler of Asīr and Burhānpūr, p. 381; according to the wish of Sultān Bahādūr, Mirān Muḥammad Shāh was selected as the Sultān, p. 382; the *Khubba* was read and the *Sikka* was struck in his name in his absence; died of natural death, p. 383.

Muḥammad Shāh, Mirān, son of Mirān Mubārak Shāh, advanced to defeat Chengiz Khān, p. 402; pursued Chengiz Khān as far as Nadarbār, p. 403; advanced to conquer the kingdom of Gujrāt but was defeated by Chengiz Khān, p. 405.

Muḥammad Shāh, Sultān, son of 'Alā-ud-dīn Ḥasan Shāh, succeeded his father; assumed the title of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh, p. 11; advanced towards Bilampatan; seized and annexed many villages

and towns, p. 13; the Rāy of Bilampatan shut the gates of the fort; conquest of the fort of Bilampatan; returned to Gulbarga, p. 14; news of the rapid advance of and seizure of the Rāy of Bijānagar, p. 15; advanced to punish the Rāy of Bijānagar; the Rāy fled and took shelter in a fort; besieged the fort; fought with the Rāy; and he returned after success to Gulbarga; the rebellion of Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy, p. 16, brought him to Deogarh; Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy went to Shaikh Rukn-ud-dīn, p. 17; visited Rukn-ud-dīn at Daulatābād; excused Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy on the recommendation of Rukn-ud-dīn; Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy went away to Gujrāt; made arrangements at Deogarh; returned to Gulbarga; pleased his subjects; account of death, p. 18; period of reign, p. 19; and *see* note 2, p. 18.

Muḥammad Shāh, Sultān, (grandson of Bahman Shāh), succeeded Dāūd Khān, p. 22; the *thānadār*, p. 23, of the fort of Sāghir rebelled against him; marched against the *thānadār* and defeated him; his death; period of reign, p. 24.

Muḥammad Shāh, Sultān, son of Sultān Ḥasan Shāh, Sultān of Kashmir, attained to sovereignty; disputes between the Saiyids and the Kashmiris, p. 682; banished Saiyid 'Alī Khān and other Saiyids from Kashmir; efforts of Faṭḥ Khān to regain his ancestral dominions, p. 686; fight with Faṭḥ Khān and the latter's defeat; invasions of Faṭḥ Khān, p. 687; was imprisoned by Faṭḥ Khān; period of reign; treatment of Faṭḥ Khān, p. 689; was released and escaped,

p. 690; defeated Fath Shāh and ascended the throne of Kashmīr for the second time; his *vazīr*; his successor; not being able to oppose Fath Shāh, took to flight, p. 691; period of his reign for the second time; attacked Fath Shāh and defeated him; his accession for the third time, p. 692; order for the executions of the *amīrs* of Fath Shāh; order for the corpse of Fath Shāh, p. 693; skirmishes with Iskandar Khān; turned against Malik Kājī, p. 694; entrusted the post of *vazārat* to Malik Kājī; blinded Iskandar Khān; his imprisonment, p. 695; period of his reign for the third time, p. 696; his accession to the throne of Kashmīr for the fourth time, p. 699; agreement of peace with Kāshgharīs, p. 704; his death; period of reign, p. 705.

Muhammad Shāh Lashkarī, *see* Muhammad Shāh (son of Humāyūn Shāh).

Muhammad Tughlaq Shāh, Sultān, various kinds of disturbances in his kingdom and their causes, p. 1; rebellion of *amīrs* *Sadhā*; advanced towards Gujrāt in order to suppress the rebellion; sent Malik Lājin to summon the *amīrs* of hundreds of Daulatābād; *amīrs* of hundreds slew Malik Lājin and seized all the property of Dārāgarh, p. 2; could not suppress 'Alā-ud-dīn; died 796 A.H. in the neighbourhood of Thatha, pp. 3, 177; hearing the news of the sovereignty of Ismā'il Fath marched from Bahrōj to put him down; fought with the rebels and defeated them; halted at Dārāgarh; nominated 'Imād-ul-mulk for overthrowing Hasan; left some *amīrs* for protecting the fort of Dārāgarh; marched towards Guj-

rāt, p. 9; at first wanted to overthrow Taghī, p. 10; conferred the fief of Gujrāt on Ā'zam Humāyūn Zafar Khān, p. 173; the titles which were written for Zafar Khān, p. 174. Muḥammad Yaḥya, Mirzā, fought with the Kishtwārā army as the commander of Mirzā Haider's troops, p. 711.

Muḥammad Yūsuf, Mullā, the *Khatīb* of the Jāma' Mosque of Srinagar, p. 709.

Muḥammad Zamān Mirzā, fled from the court of Humāyūn Bādshāh and came as a suppliant to Sultān Bahādūr, p. 369.

Muḥib 'Alī Khān was sent to conquer Mālwa by Akbar, p. 631.

Muḥib-ul-mulk, was sent by Sultān Bahādūr to bring Laṭif Khān, p. 341.

Muḥibb-ud-dīn Ḥabīb-ul-lah, Amīr-zāda, p. 80; escaped from the prison of Humāyūn Shāh; went to the house of a barber; arranged terms with Hasan Khān, p. 82; turned towards Bijāpūr; Sirāj Khān behaved towards him with courtesy but led him and his friends to death, p. 83; separated himself from the army of Nizām Shāh and defeated the Rāy of Orissa, p. 87 (also *see* note 3 of p. 86).

Muḥsin, was appointed as the governor of great Tibet by Mirzā Haider, p. 712.

Mu'in Khān, son of Sikandar Khān of Satwās, was summoned by Maḥmūd Shāh and honours bestowed on him, p. 610; joined Sultān Bahādūr, p. 611.

Mu'in-ud-dīn Sanjarī, Khwājah, Zafar Khān performed a pilgrimage to his tomb, pp. 179, 321, 528.

Mu'in-ul-mulk, *see* Tāj-ud-dīn, Malik.

Mujāhid Khān, son of Shams Khān Dandānī, took possession of Nāgōr,

- p. 229; was unable to defeat Rānā Kūmbhā; asked help from Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 230.
- Mujāhid Khān, son of Khudāwand Khān, in concert with Šāhib Khān he murdered Qaiṣar Khān, p. 270; fled with his family, p. 271.
- Mujāhid Shāh, son of Sultān Muḥammad Shāh, succeeded his father; attitude towards his subjects; marched towards Bijānagar, p. 19; age of his accession, p. 19, n. 1; plundered portion of Bijānagar; Kishan Rāy, p. 20, became submissive and surrendered the forts of Bijānagar; on the way to his kingdom plundered the rebels who were stationed on a hill; the cause of the hostility of Dāūd Khān and its result; period of reign, p. 21; difference of opinion about his reign and the real cause of enmity of Dāūd Khān, p. 21, n. 1.
- Mujāhid-ul-mulk Gujrātī, was left in the service of Ā'ẓam Humāyūn by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 285.
- Mukhlis, was sent to the frontier district of Bangāla by Sultān Fakhr-ud-dīn, p. 419.
- Mukhlis-ul-mulk, Malik, was sent by Aḥmad Shāh to punish Naṣir; captured Nādōt, p. 199; was granted Dīpālpūr Banharīa by Aḥmad Shāh as *jāgir* p. 205; was ordered by Aḥmad Shāh to attend on Zafar Khān with ships collected from all ports; came and waited on Zafar Khān with ships from various ports in the neighbourhood of Mahāim, p. 215.
- Mukhtāṣ Khān, sent a message to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 577; his flight from his residence, p. 579; sent the corpse of Shihāb-ud-dīn to Shādīābād, p. 580; sent a petition to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 581; joined Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 582; was sent with a large army to Chandēri, p. 590; fled towards Chandēri, p. 592.
- Mūkul, Rāna, the Rāja of Dīlwāra, fought with Firūz Khān, p. 194; was destroyed by Aḥmad Shāh, p. 220.
- Mūnjā Baqāl, complained to Rānī Khurshīd, p. 554; was slain, p. 555.
- Muqbal Khān, was sent to Chāmpānīr to punish Silhadi, p. 355.
- Muqbil Khān, his flight from Mandesōr, p. 565.
- Muqīm, Mīrzā, his arrival at Kashmīr; insulted and tortured the *Mufṭis* who had decided the execution of Yūsuf, p. 746; his execution, p. 747.
- Murtaḍa, Mīr, his designation; his actions, pp. 147, 148.
- Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk; succeeded his father; Khwājah Mīrak Harvī (of Herāt) who was his minister, p. 145, was known as Changīz Khān; conquest of Changīz Khān for Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk; death of Chengīz Khān; relationship with Muṣāhib Khān, his *vakil*; actions of Muṣāhib Khān towards the subjects and the *amīrs*, p. 146; death of Muṣāhib Khān led Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh to a state of madness; separated himself from the administration and retired in Bāgh-i-Bihisht; Khālifa-i-Ilāhī sent Pīshrau Khān to the Deccan, p. 147; interview of Asad Khān Rūmī with Pīshrau Khān; Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh offered his faithful services to Khālifa-i-Ilāhī; rebellion of Burhān; defeat of Burhān; Burhān received imperial favours from Khālifa-i-Ilāhī; Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh again secluded himself in the garden in the year 996; Šalābat Khān became the minister of Murtaḍa; enmity of *Jāgīrdār amīrs* of Berār against Šalābat Khān and its result, p. 148;

- Murtaḍa Nizām-ul-mulk became enamoured of a prostitute by the name of Fattū; Ismā'īl became the *vakīl* of Nizām Shāh and put Ṣalābat Khān in prison, p. 149; Ismā'īl and Fattū assumed full power; Mirzā Khān his *nāyib* made himself the *vakīl* of Murtaḍa; released his son Mirān Husain, p. 150; death of Murtaḍa and the period of his reign, p. 151.
- Murtaḍa Sharwānī, Saiyid, a friend of Mirzā Khān; his action in a feast; settlement with Mirzā Khān, p. 152; his duties in the fort, p. 153; his decision; his proclamation; was put to death, p. 154.
- Mūsā, Maulānā, p. 202; his request to Ahmad Shāh not to fight with Sultān Hūshang, p. 203.
- Mūsā, Qādī, brought Lohar in the presence of Yūsuf Khān, p. 757.
- Mūsā Khān, was made leader by the people of Mālwa, p. 187; was made the chief of the Mālwa army, p. 470; his disappointment and message to Malik Muḡhiṭh, p. 471; evacuated the fort of Dhār, p. 472.
- Mūsā Khān Fūlādī, joined Sultān Ahmad, p. 395; the district of Pattan as far as Karī came into his possession, p. 398; defeated I'tmād Khān, p. 400.
- Mūsā Zinā, 'Idi Zinā was buried in his mausoleum, p. 725.
- Muṣāhib Khān, his reality; his relations with Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh; his rank; his attitude towards the common people and the *amīrs*, p. 146; his attacks on the *amīrs* of Berār; his death, p. 147.
- Muṣṭafā, Malik, son of Shujā' Khān, bestowal of the title of Shujā' Khān on him, p. 628; was defeated by Bāz Bahādur, p. 629.
- Muṣṭafā Khān, was put to death, p. 166 (and see n. 1, p. 171).
- Muṣṭafā Rūmī, p. 347; he, with his men, was received with favour by Sultān Bahādur, p. 348.
- Muwāfiq Khān, joined Nāṣir-ud-dīn, p. 562; was sent to conquer the fort of Mandū, p. 563.
- Muzaffar, Sultān of Gujrāt, was raised to the throne, p. 297; distribution of *jāgīrs* among the *amīrs* of Gujrāt, p. 398; attitude of I'tmād Khān towards the Sultān and his activities in administration; mutiny of the *amīrs*, p. 399; went and took up his abode in his own palace, p. 410; went to Ulugh Khān at Ghiyāspūr; a letter from I'tmād Khān to Shēr Khān about the Sultān, p. 412; Saiyid Hāmid rendered homage to the Sultān, p. 413; period of reign, p. 414.
- Muzaffar Ibrāhīm, Malik, Malik-ush-sharq, Chandēri was allotted to him in fief by Maḥmūd Khalji, p. 507; defeated Malik Kālū; seized the inhabitants of Rātah; advanced towards Barhār, p. 518.
- Muzaffar Khān, his attack on the army of Sultān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 524.
- Muzaffar Khān, Shāhzāda, came from the town of Barōda and obtained seven *lakhs* of *tankas* towards the expenses of Ā'zam Humāyūn from his father, p. 288; was summoned by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 290.
- Muzaffar Shāh, Sultān, Gujrāṭī, succeeded his father; sent the body of his father to the tomb of Shaikh Ahmad Khattū; distributed wealth among the deserving; conferred honours and titles upon the *amīrs*, p. 292; appointed Malik Rashīd-ul-mulk to the post of *vazīr*; sent the *amīrs* and *vazīr* to welcome Yādgar Bēg Qazibāsh; favours shown to

Qasībāshes; changed the name of Muhammadābād into Daulatābād; sent Muḥāfiḡ Khān to receive Ṣāhib Khān, p. 293; entertained Ṣāhib Khān at Barōda; ordered Qaiṣar Khān to submit an account of the ruler of Mālwa; expressed his wish to Ṣāhib Khān to recover anyhow the kingdom of Mālwa from Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khālji and make it over to him, p. 294; intended to punish the Rājput̃s who were creating disturbances; went to Aḥmadābād p. 295; advanced to Kōdhrah and collected his troops there; hearing of the defeat of 'Ain-ul-mulk advanced towards Idar; sent an army to plunder Mahrāsa; devastated Idar, p. 296; granted the request of the Rāja of Idar; returned to Kōdhrah; bestowed the presents of the Rāja of Idar on 'Ain-ul-mulk; sent Shāhzāda Sikandar Khān to Muhammadābād as an acting governor; ordered Qaiṣar Khān to possess Dahūd as far as the village of Dēvla, p. 297; advanced towards Dhārāgarh; gave assurance of safety to Harkhūkhā; did not allow his amīrs to attack the kingdom of Sulṭān Maḥmūd when the latter had gone to put down the amīrs of Chandēri, p. 298; proceeded to Dhār; visited the tombs of Shaikh̃s; the destruction of Pūrabias by Nizām-ul-mulk greatly annoyed him; marched towards Gujrāt, p. 299; appointed Nizām-ul-mulk to recover the country of Idar and make it over to Bihār Mal; proceeded towards Aḥmadnagar; went to Pattan leaving the title-holders to guard the camp; sent Bihār Mal with Nizām-ul-mulk; ordered Nizām-ul-mulk not to prolong the war after recovering Idar, p. 300; celebration

of the marriages of Shāhzādas; advanced to visit Idar; after hearing of the murder of Zahr-ul-mulk by Rāy Mal sent *farmān* to Malik Naṣrat-ul-mulk to invade and devastate the country as far as Bijānagar, p. 301; representation from *dārōgha* of Dahūd about the arrival of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khālji; sent precious gifts to and welcomed Sulṭān Maḥmūd as a *bādshāh*, p. 302; advanced into Mālwa; fought with the Rājput̃s near Mandū; besieged Mandū; a message from Rāy Pithōrā to the Sulṭān, p. 303; agreed to the request of Rāy Pithōrā; victorious fight with the Rājput̃s of Mandū; general massacre in the fort of Mandū, p. 304; bestowed the fort of Mandū on Sulṭān Maḥmūd; advanced to meet Rānā Sānkā; accepted the invitation of Sulṭān Maḥmūd and went to Mandū with the Shāhzādas, p. 305; visited the palaces and buildings of Mālwa; went back to Dhār; leaving Aṣaf Khān Gujrātī started for Gujrāt; advanced towards Idar to punish Rāy Māl and other disturbers; destroyed the territory of Rāy Māl; came back to Muhammadābād Chāmpānīr, p. 306; went to Idar for enjoyment; entrusted the government of Idar to Malik Mubārīz-ul-mulk, p. 307; went to Chāmpānīr leaving Qiṣām-ul-mulk at Aḥmadābād for the control of *grāsias*, p. 308; after hearing of the ferocious activities of Rānā Sānkā appointed 'Imād-ul-mulk and Qaiṣar Khān to crush him, p. 311; instructions to 'Imād-ul-mulk and Qaiṣar Khān in connection with their march towards Chitōr; wanted to march to Chitōr but postponed it at the advice of Malik Ayāz Sulṭānī; arrived at Aḥmadnagar, p. 312; sent Malik

Ayāz and Qawām-ul-mulk to chastise Rānā Sānkā; sent Tāj Khān and Nizām-ul-mulk Sultānī to reinforce the Gujrātī army, p. 313; detailed accounts of the chastisement of Rānā Sānkā, pp. 313-316; advice of Malik Ayāz to Rānā Sānkā; came to Aḥmadābād to advance towards Chitōr, p. 317; forgave the offences of Rānā Sānkā; present of Rānā Sānkā to the Sultān; spent some days in Jhālāwār and went to Aḥmadābād; bidding farewell to the son of Rānā Sānkā went to Kaparbhanj; grieved at the death of Malik Ayāz and conferred a *Jāgīr* on his eldest son; rode out from Chāmpānīr to chastise some rebels, p. 318; halted between the towns of Mahrāsa and Harsōl; rebuilt the fort of Mahrāsa and returned towards Aḥmadābād; excessive sadness on the death of a member of his harem; went to Chāmpānīr to refresh himself; request of 'Ālam Khān to the Sultān and, p. 319, its fulfilment; went through Chāmpānīr to Idar; delay in fulfilling the expectations of Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān, p. 320; going round his dependencies Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān went towards Delhi; arrival of Bābar Bādshāh to conquer India; fight of Bahādur Khān with the Maghūls, p. 321; hearing of the arrival of Bābar Bādshāh and departure of Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān became sorrowful; ordered Khudāwand Khān to summon Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān; famine in Gujrāt; fell ill, p. 322; hearing of the division of the army enquired about the arrival of Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān; called Sikandar Khān to his presence and

gave him some advice; died; period of reign, p. 323.

Muzaffar Shāh Ḥabshī, Sultān of Bangāla, how he ascended the throne, p. 441 (and see n. 1, p. 441); his nature; how he was murdered; period of reign, p. 442.

N

Najm-ud-dīn Qāran Gilānī, Khwājah, was entrusted with the duties of *vazīr* by Humāyūn Shāh; was given the title of Malik-ut-tujjār, p. 77.

Na'mat-ul-lah, Khwājah, was given the title of Saif Khān by Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 529.

Na'mat-ul-lah, Saiyid, Shāh Ḥabīb-ul-lah's great ancestor, p. 84.

Na'amat-ul-lah Tabrizī, Khwājah, was sent by Bahādur to ask pardon of the latter's offences from Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 121; wrote to Bahādur about the acceptance of his prayer by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 122; was sent by Bahādur with a petition to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 123; made a representation to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 124.

Naqd-ul-mulk, his flight, p. 577; was expelled by the *amīrs*, p. 578.

Narsingh Rāy, one of the associates of Aḥmad Shāh, p. 51; informed Aḥmad Shāh about the invasion of Sultān Hūshang; summoned Hūshang to his aid when Aḥmad Shāh had besieged the fort of Kehrla; agreed to pay Hūshang his daily expenses, p. 52; paid tribute to Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī, p. 105.

Naṣīb Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, succeeded his father; bestowed *jāgīrs* on the *amīrs* of Afghān and on Sultān Maḥmūd; prayed for the hand of the daughter of Sultān Ibrāhīm for himself; sent beautiful presents to Sultān Bahādur of Gujrāt, p. 444;

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- Naṣir**, Saiyid, at the call of Sultān Hasan he was coming to help but died on the way near the valley of Pir Punjāl, p. 681.
- Naṣir** the slave, ruler of Bangāla, after the death of Sultān Aḥmad sat on the throne; was put to death; period of reign, p. 434 (and *see* note 5, p. 434).
- Naṣir Khān**, (ruler of Asir), accepted the proposal of Aḥmad Shāh for the marriage of Shāhzāda 'Alā-ud-dīn with his own daughter, p. 45; raided a part of the territory of the Dakṣiṇī Kingdom, p. 57; was opposed by Malik-ut-tujjār and went back to Asir; his death, p. 58; his possession of parts of Sultānpūr and Nadarbār, p. 196; took possession of the fort of Tālnir; invaded the country of Sultānpūr, p. 198; prepared to defend himself in the fort of Tālnir; requested Aḥmad Shāh to excuse his offences; was given the title of Naṣir **Khān** by Aḥmad Shāh, p. 199; gave shelter to Kānhā in his kingdom, p. 213; joined Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn; fled to the hills of Kaland, p. 214.
- Naṣir Khān**, brother of Sultān Muẓaffar Gujrātī, was left in the fort of Dhār by Sultān Muẓaffar Gujrātī; his treatment of the *ra'iyats* and the attack of Mālwa army, p. 469; different views about his name, p. 469, n. 4.
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- Naṣir Khān**, Sultān of Gujrāt, Bahā'ul-mulk placed Naṣir **Khān** on the throne and gave him the title of Sultān Maḥmūd; *amīrs* of Gujrāt offered congratulations; 'Imād-ul-mulk comforted the *amīr*, p. 328; arrival of Bahādur Shāh in Gujrāt and the defence of 'Imād-ul-mulk, pp. 329-332; period of reign, p. 333.
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- Naṣir Kiyāni**, went to conquer Tibet, p. 738.
- Naṣir Rāja**, Malik, *see* Adil **Khān**, ruler of Asir and Burhānpur.
- Naṣir Shāh**, son of 'Abd-ul-qādir, news of his oppression reached Maḥmūd **Khalji**, p. 511; submitted a representation to Maḥmūd **Khalji** and was pardoned by the latter, p. 512; a message regarding his unorthodox views reached Maḥmūd **Khalji**, p. 515; was expelled by Sultān Maḥmūd Sharqī from Kālpī; his request to Maḥmūd **Khalji**, p. 516; rendered homage to Maḥmūd **Khalji**, p. 517; Rātah and Mahq̄bah were given to him by Maḥmūd Sharqī, p. 519.
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to custodians; appointed his heir; his general announcement as the Sultān and punishment of the enemies; was allowed to do homage to his father; was recognized as Sultān by his father, p. 564; concentration of the enemies under Shēr Khān; hostility of Shēr Khān, p. 565; aggrieved on the death of his father, p. 566; suppressed the disturbance caused by Shēr Khān; instigation of Shaikhzādas prompted Shēr Khān to rebellion which caused the latter's death, p. 567; imprisoned Shaikh Ḥabīb-ul-lah; occupied himself with pleasure and drinking; an example of his immorality; erection of a palace in *Bāgh Firūz*, p. 569; built a lofty and noble palace in Āgar; having chastised the rebels returned to his capital; accepted tribute from the *Zamīndārs* of Chitōr; sent Iqbāl Khān Khwājah Jahān to Asir and Burhānpūr; rebellion of Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn, p. 570; unfavourable reply of Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn to his father, p. 571; removed Sultān Shihāb-ud-dīn and made Ā'zam Humāyūn his heir; various diseases attacked him; his counsels and precepts to the *amīrs* and Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 572; his death and period of reign, p. 573.

Nāṣir-ud-dīn 'Abd-ul-qādir, Sultān, see Nāṣir-ud-dīn, Sultān, Sultān of Mālwa.

Nāṣir-ud-dīn 'Aqd-ud-daula, was directed to command the force by Aḥmad Shāh, p. 200.

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- was given the title of Naṣrat Khān and a fief by Maḥmūd Khālji; his rebellion against Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 499; was relieved of the government of Chandēri, p. 501.
- Naṣr-ud-dīn Muḥammad Dāūdī, Shaikh, p. 37.
- Naṣrat Chak, opinion of Ghazī Khān, p. 729; his imprisonment, p. 731; his release; went to Khān Khēnān Bahrām Khān, p. 736.
- Naṣrat Khān, his plans against Ḥusain Khān, p. 741; his imprisonment, p. 742; was blinded, p. 744.
- Naṣrat Khān, brother of Muḥaffar Shāh, was placed in charge of the government of Mālwa by Muḥaffar Shāh, p. 186; his harsh treatment of the *ra'iyats*; rebellion against him; was rescued by Khwājahdār and was sent to Gujrāt, p. 187.
- Naṣrat Khān, son of Iqbāl Khān, went to bring Shihāb-ud-dīn, p. 580.
- Naṣrat-ul-mulk, Malik, was left in the service of Ā'zam Humāyūn by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 285; was sent to Idar; was ordered by Muḥaffar Shāh to devastate as far as Bijānagar, p. 301; advanced to give battle to Rāy Mal, p. 306; was brought to Aḥmadābād by Muḥaffar Shāh, p. 307; was slain, p. 327.
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- Naṣr-ul-lah Parniyānī, Khwājah, in concert with other *amirs* brought Shāhzāda Mas'ūd Khān and placed him on the throne of Mālwa, p. 494.
- Natū Khān, was appointed to the Sarkār of Hāndiyah, p. 621.
- Naurūz Aswad, son of Aḥmad Aswad, was made the chamberlain of Sulṭān Ḥasan, p. 676.
- Naurūz Chak, his house was burnt, p. 716.
- Naushīrwān, the just, p. 82.
- Nazīrī, the poet, friend, and companion of Amīrzāda Ḥabīb-ul-lah, p. 85.
- Nazr, Shāh, his statement about the death of Mirzā Ḥaidar, p. 717.
- Nazr Be Uzbek, was ordered to support Burhān; joined Burhān, p. 158.
- Nāzūk Chak, his escape from Ghazī Khān, p. 730; his rebellion, p. 731; his execution, p. 732.
- Nāzūk Shāh, Sulṭān of Kashmīr, the Kashmīris brought the family of Mirzā Ḥaidar to Srinagar and divided the country of Kashmīr among themselves; his accession, p. 719; an amicable settlement between Ghazī Khān and Sankar Chak; groups which exercised power in Kashmīr, p. 720; power of the Chaks; the Mākris went to Bānkāl, p. 721; release of the Mughals; skirmishes between the Chaks and the Mughals, p. 722; victory of the Kashmīris over the Niyāzī tribe, p. 723; hostilities among the Kashmīris, p. 724; period of rule for the second time, p. 725.
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- Sultān Saiyid Khān of Kāshghar conquered Kashmīr and destroyed the Kashmīris, p. 701; fight between the Kāshgharis and the Kashmīris, resulted, after a great loss, in peace, p. 703; agreement with the Kāshgharis; famine in Kashmīr, p. 704; illness of Muḥammad Shāh and his death, p. 705.
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- Nēkrūz, father of Karshāshab, p. 633.
- Nizām Khān, reinforced Dastūr Khān and attacked Hūshang, p. 581.
- Nizām Mufarraḥ, bore the title of Ashtī Khān; was the governor of Gujrāt under Sultān Maḥammad; his cruelty, p. 173; received a letter from Zafar Khān, p. 175; reply to Zafar Khān; his advance to fight with Zafar Khān; his murder, p. 176.
- Nizām Shāh, son of Humāyūn Shāh, succeeded his father; administration was entrusted to the hands of Maḥdūma-i-Jahān, p. 86; marched out with his amīrs for the campaign; the army of Nizām Shāh fell upon the vanguard of the Rāys of Orissa; defeated them and made them return to their capital; p. 87; advanced to meet the army of Mandū; placed ten thousand horsemen in charge of Khwājah Maḥmūd Gilānī; made over the army of the centre, to Khwājah Jahān Malik Shāh Turk, p. 88; defeated the army of Sultān Maḥmūd; came with Malkah-i-Jahān to Frūzābād, p. 89; wrote a letter to Sultān Maḥmūd of Gujrāt; sent Khawājah Jahān with a large army to fight against Sultān Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 90; advanced to fight with Maḥmūd Khaljī; asked help from Sultān Maḥmūd of Gujrāt; offered him thanks for his help and died; period of his reign, pp. 92, 243, 244, and 245.
- Nizām Shāh, nephew of Ghaznīn Khān; was blinded by Ghaznīn Khān, p. 492.
- Nizām-ud-dīn, Jām, son of Ṣalāh-ud-dīn, ruler of Sind; account of his government, p. 775.
- Nizām-ud-dīn, Jām, i.e. Jām Nandā, ruler of Sind, accession on the throne of Sind; account of his reign, p. 778.
- Nizām-ud-dīn, Shaikh, went to Chāmpānīr from the side of Sultān Maḥmūd Khaljī for drawing up the treaty, p. 232.
- Nizām-ud-dīn Aḥmad, the author, the statement which he had heard from the friends of Shujā' Khān, p. 626; his statement about the tree of Kashmīr, p. 717; his statement about the rulers of Sind, p. 771; his statement about the Sultān of Multān, p. 800; his final statement, p. 811.
- Nizām-ud-dīn Dehlavi, Shaikh, issued a general invitation for dinner during the reign of Sultān Tughlaq Shāh; Ḥasan Gāngū presented himself before him; told Ḥasan Gāngū symbolically that he will become a Sultān, p. 8.
- Nizām-ul-mulk, Malik of Gujrāt, p. 192; was sent to Badr 'Alā in order to assure the latter's safety by Aḥmad Shāh; was seized by Badr 'Alā; was released by the people of Aḥmad Shāh, p. 193; was sent to punish Malik Shāh, p. 195; Aḥmad Shāh made him the regent of his kingdom during his absence and ordered him to punish the Rājs of Mandal, p. 199; was sent to hunt in the neighbourhood of Dilāwara; was defeated by the Pūrabta Rājput, p. 299; was appointed to recover the country of Idar; made over Idar to Bihār Mal;

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Nizām-ul-mulk, Malik, was appointed *vazīr* by Sulṭān Shihāb-ud-dīn, p. 110; made an agreement with the Turkī amīrs; his fruitful flattery of Qiyām-ul-mulk, p. 111; after the death of Qiyām-ul-mulk took up the duties of *vazīr*; was wounded by Dilāwar Khān, p. 112; informed Malik Barīd about the hostile intention of Dilāwar Khān and started for Junīr, p. 113.

Nizām-ul-mulk, Malik, father of Malik Bاده, was sent to the *thāna* at Kiz by Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 263; requested Maḥmūd Shāh to confer the *thāna* which, belonged to him, on his son and to take him with him for the performance of the *Hajj*; was advised by 'Imād-ul-mulk to go alone for pilgrimage on behalf of all; was greatly liked by Maḥmūd Shāh; was sent to the *amīrs* to demand a reply to the Sulṭān's question, p. 269.

Nizām-ul-mulk, father of Malik-ut-tujjār, governor of Junīr, pp. 74, 75.

Nizām-ul-mulk, son of Malik Nizām-ul-mulk, informed Malik Barīd about the ambition of Sulṭān 'Alā-ud-dīn, p. 133.

Nizām-ul-mulk Bahrī, a slave of Brahman; was called Bahrī; his son Aḥmad had the ambition to rule; *vazīrs* of Sulṭān Kalīm-ul-lah made Nizām-ul-mulk Bahrī a prisoner and put him to death, p. 136.

Nizām-ul-mulk Bahrī, ruler of Aḥmad-nagar, his death, p. 391.

Nizām-ul-mulk Bahrī, ruler of Kāwīl, helped Malik Hīsām-ud-dīn Maḥmūd

in placing Khānzāda 'Ālam Khān on the throne of Astr and Burhānpūr, p. 283; leaving horsemen with 'Ālam Khān and Malik Hīsām-ud-dīn went to Kāwīl, p. 284; stationed near the border of Astr with 'Ālam Khān with his army, p. 287; presented a petition to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 288.

Nizām-ul-mulk Dakīnī, joined Sulṭān Bahādūr and was given the title of Muḥammad Shāh by him, p. 355.

Nizām-ul-mulk Ghūrī; Humāyūn Shāh sent him to the country of Tilang; went away from the foot of the fort of Tilang, p. 79; fled and joined Sulṭān Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 80; instigated Maḥmūd Khālji to invade the Deccan, pp. 87, 533.

Nizām-ul-mulk Sulṭānī, was sent by Muẓaffar Shāh to join Malik Ayāz, p. 313; was sent with an army to Na'icha, p. 590.

Nizām-ul-mulk Turk, Malik, father of 'Ādil Khān and Daryā Khān, appointed to take charge of the left wing of the army of Nizām Shāh, pp. 88, 535; was given Junīr by Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī as *jāgīr*, p. 94; was appointed to conquer the fort of Kehrla, pp. 95, 536; attacked the Mandū army; on a petition of mercy excused the Mandū army, p. 95; was made martyr by a Mandū soldier, p. 96.

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Nūr Quṭb 'Ālam, Shaikh, p. 443.

Nūr-ud-dīn, Shaikh, was respected by Maḥmūd Khālji, p. 539.

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Gītā Dēōrah; from Ābū advanced towards Kūmbhalmīr; Rānā Kūmbhā retired to the fort of Chitōr; Rānā being defeated begged for pardon; returned to Aḥmadābād, p. 233; resolved to punish the *Zamīndārs*; marched to Sirōhī; destroyed various towns; sent armies to ravage the dominions of Rānā Kūmbhā; giving up the siege of the fort of Kūmbhalmīr advanced towards the fortress of Chitōr to help Sultān Maḥmūd; plundering the surrounded country went to Aḥmadābād; forgave Rānā Kūmbhā at his request; his illness; interview with Saiyid Muḥammad, p. 234; prophecy of Saiyid Muḥammad; date of death; title after death; period of reign; special characteristics; *amīrs* put Shams Khān to death, p. 235.

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- Rānā Kūmbhā, his determination to recover Nāgōr from Mujāhid Khān; marched against Nāgōr; sent a message to Shams Khān to carry out his promise; on the denial of Shams Khān advanced towards Nāgōr; fought and destroyed the men of Nāgōr, p. 230; his fight with Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 231; after defeat paid tribute to Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn, p. 232; left Kūmbhalmīr and retired to the fort of Chitōr; fought and was crushed by Sulṭān Quṭb-ud-dīn;

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- Sahrah, Rāy, see Qutb-ud-dīn Lankāh, Sultān of Multān.
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- Sharqī Sulṭāns, list of the rulers, p. 447.
- Sharzah Khān, son of Bihjat Khān, was sent to attend on Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 584; was sent by his father to welcome Shaikh Aūliyā, p. 595; joined Sulṭān Bahādur, p. 612.
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- Shēr Khān, asked Malik Mujāhid-ul-mulk for protection; went away to Kāwil, p. 289.
- Shēr Khān, father of Salīm Khān, Bangāla came under his possession after Naṣīb Shāh; slew Jahāngīr Qulī Bēg, p. 445.
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Shērwān Khān, killed Burhān, p. 391.

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Shihāb-ud-dīn, Sultān, brother of Sultān Ḥusain, his rebellion and imprisonment, p. 793.

Shihāb-ud-dīn, Sultān, son of Sultān Nāṣir-ud-dīn, Sultān of Mālwa, *see* Miyān Majhla.

Shihāb-ud-dīn, Sultān, son of Sultān Shams-ud-dīn, Sultān of Kashmīr, accession; character and qualifications, p. 640; marched as far as Āshtnagar and slew his enemies; submission of the Rāja of Nagarkōt; residence, p. 641; his heir; banished his sons; founded two cities; period of reign, p. 642.

Shihāb-ud-dīn Maḥmūd Shāh, son of Muḥammad Shāh Lashkarī, succeeded his father, p. 109; appointed Malik Qiyām-ul-mulk Turk and Malik, p. 110, Nizām-ul-mulk as his *vazīrs*, p. 111; Dilāwar Khān Ḥabshī took permission for killing the *vazīrs*, p. 112; owing to the dispersment of all the *amīrs* irregularities and weakness crept in his affairs; Malik Barīd kept him in imprisonment; became weak and the men of the city attacked him, p. 113; a body of ungrateful persons attacked him; 'Aziz Khān Turk, Ḥasan 'Alī Khān and Saiyid Mīrzā-i-Mashhadī fought against the rebels and saved him, p. 114; ordered Jahāngīr Khān to guard the gate and Khān Jahān to guard the city and bāzār; troops dispersed the rebels and destroyed them; 'Ādil Khān sent a representation about the rebellion in his territory, p. 115; ordered the *amīrs* to march to the help of 'Ādil Khān to put down the rebels and himself also started; arrived in the vicinity of Rājmundrī; fought and defeated the rebels; seized Dastūr-ul-mulk but pardoned his offences and confirmed his rank; returned to Gulbarga; marched towards the fort of Sunkar; besieged the fort and captured it; leaving one of his

trusted men there, returned to Bīdar; defined the ranks of great and noble men, p. 116; hearing of the rebellion and oppression of Bahādur Gīlānī he sent a *farmān* to Bahādur in which he asked him to stop his oppression and to send back everything to the court of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrātī and to release Kamāl Khān and Šafdar Khān; Bahādur sent him an improper reply, p. 119; advanced to punish Bahādur; arrived in front of the fort which was in the possession of Bahādur; seeing the grandeur of his army Bahādur fled; arranged the affairs of the place; arrived at Bōrkāl; Bahādur took to flight from Bōrkāl; the Rāys or Zamīndārs enlisted themselves as the loyal adherents of Maḥmūd Shāh; the commander of the army of Bahādur posted himself in the fort of Mirich; his *amīrs* taking him advanced to capture Mirich; fought with the men of Bahādur, p. 120; commandant of the fort of Mirich prayed for peace; making peace with the men of Bahādur occupied the fort of Mirich; turned towards the forts of Kalhar and Dābul; birth of his son at Mālwa; gave the name Aḥmad Shāh to his son; Bahādur asked pardon of his offences, p. 121; Bahādur was excused and was asked to render homage and to pay tribute; Bahādur did not pay any attention to the order; advanced towards the fort of Jākīr; fight in the town of Kalhar; advanced towards Kālāpūr, p. 122; received the news of the preparations of Bahādur for war at Salāla; arrived in the vicinity of Kolāpūr; most of the troops of Bahādur separated from him; Bahādur took to the path of his flight; sent Malik

Fakhr-ul-mulk and 'Ain-ul-mulk to take charge of the fort of Panāla; spent the rainy season in Kolāpūr; Bahādur demanded, p. 123, assurance of his safety and promised to remain loyal in his service; agreed to the request of Bahādur; sent learned men to assure Bahādur but his resolution changed again, p. 124; sent Malik Fakhr-ul-mulk to crush Bahādur; Fakhr-ul-mulk met with the army of Bahādur, fought bravely and became victorious, p. 125; conferred favours and the title of Khwājah Jahān on Malik Fakhr-ul-mulk; entered the fort of Panāla; sent Malik 'Ain-ul-mulk to occupy the island of Goa and to take possession of everything belonging to Bahādur; properties of Bahādur were entrusted to 'Ain-ul-mulk; returned towards the capital; halted in the town of Bījāpūr, p. 126; showed favours to the ambassadors of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrātī; granted double the normal remuneration to the ambassadors; sent presents to Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrātī; sent for all the adherents of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrātī and granted favours to them; ordered for making over twenty ships to the servants of Sulṭān Maḥmūd Gujrātī which were taken by Bahādur, p. 127; returned from camp and took up his residence, p. 129, in Bīdar; *sardārs* went to their places; became powerless, p. 130; Malik Barīd rose to power; made him into a puppet; informed 'Imād-ul-mulk who asked him to come to Kāwīl; fled to Kāwīl; was welcomed by 'Imād-ul-mulk; arrived in the city of Bīdar with the soldiers of 'Imād-ul-mulk to crush Malik Barīd, p. 131; joined the army of Malik Barīd; complaint about the slave

of 'Imād-ul-mulk; 'Imād-ul-mulk returned to Kāwīl; his miserable life; death; period of reign, p. 132; purchased 'Adil Khān from Khwājah Maḥmūd Garjistānī, p. 159; marched from Bīdar to destroy Bahādur Gilānī, p. 279.

Shīrāz-ul-mulk, his petition to Maḥmūd Khaljī, p. 536.

Shīr Malik, insulted Saiyyad Nāsir-ud-dīn; Aḥmad Shāh sentenced him to death; p. 43 (and *see n. 1*, p. 55).

Shitāb Khān, guardian of the seraglio, p. 84.

Shujā' Khān, Sultān of Mālwa, was entrusted with the government of Mālwa by Shēr Khān; appointment of Hājī Khān Sultānī and Natū Khān, p. 621; fought a victorious battle with Nāsir Khān, p. 622; a letter from Hājī Khān Sultānī; advanced to reinforce Hājī Khān; defeated Mallū Khān; brought the whole of Mālwa into his possession; attitude of Islām Khān towards him, p. 623; misdeeds of 'Uṭhmān Khān and the punishment which he suffered; became aggrieved at Islām Khān's actions, p. 624; was attacked and wounded by 'Uṭhmān Khān; sent a message to Islām Khān, p. 625; sent Faṭḥ Khān to collect tribute and bid farewell to Islām Khān, p. 626; departed from Islām Khān and arrived at Sārangpūr; his declaration in connection with fighting against Islām Khān; went away in the direction of Bānswālah; Islām Khān took possession of Mālwa, without causing any damage; came and rendered homage to Islām Khān; was given presents by Islām Khān; gave *jāgīrs* to Daulat Khān Ajiyāla and Malik Muṣṭafā and Miyān Bāyazīd; his death; period of reign, p. 628.

Shujā'at Khān, had the title of Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn; dispute with Sultān Nāsir-ud-dīn and his flight, p. 552; he, with all his sons, was beheaded, p. 553; hostility with his brother, p. 554; took the affairs of the kingdom in his hands, p. 555; sent an army in pursuit of Shaikh Ḥabīb and Khwājah Suhail, p. 557; sent a report to Ghiyāth-ud-dīn about the power of Nāsir-ud-dīn, p. 559; his fight with Nāsir-ud-dīn, p. 561; his fight with Nāsir Shāh and its result, p. 562; was seized by the *amīrs* of Nāsir Shāh, p. 563; was made over to custodians, p. 564; was ordered by Shēr Khān to watch on Qādir Shāh, p. 619.

Shujā'ul-mulk, joined Laṭīf Khān, p. 339.

Shujā'ul-mulk Bukhārī, Shaikh, took the administration of Sultān Ḥusain in his hand, p. 806.

Sikandar, Sultān of Gujrāt, succeeded his father; buried the body of his father in the town of Sarkhēj, p. 323; arrived in the town of Batūh and visited the tombs of the holy men; ill-treatment of the servants of Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 324; soldiers and *ra'iyats* became annoyed on the unjustified bestowal of favours; people tried to bring Shāhzāda Bahādur Khān; knowing the avaricious intention of Shāhzāda Laṭīf Khān appointed Sharzah Khān to put him down; Malik Laṭīf Khān in pursuit of Laṭīf Khān met with the Rāja of Chitōr and was slain in a battle, p. 325; appointed Qaiṣar Khān for the punishment of the Rājputs of Chitōr; determination of 'Imād-ul-mulk to dethrone him; attempt of 'Imād-ul-mulk to murder the Sultān; did not believe reports against 'Imād-ul-mulk; news of the

advance of Bahādur Shāh caused him great mental worry; saw in a dream, p. 326, a number of Shaikhhs and Muẓaffar Shāh; entrance of 'Imād-ul-mulk into the palace; 'Imād-ul-mulk met Naṣrat-ul-mulk and Ibrāhīm; Naṣrat-ul-mulk and Ibrāhīm were slain, p. 327; one of the companions of 'Imād-ul-mulk made a martyr of the Sultān; period of reign, p. 328.

Sikandar, Sultān, son of Bahlūl; a petition from Jām Bāyazid; his *farmān* to Daulat Khān Lūdī, p. 802.

Sikandar, Sultān, son of Sultān Qutb-ud-dīn, Sultān of Kashmīr, accession, p. 644; sent Rāy Mādārī to Tibet; defeat of rebels; relation of friendship with Amīr Tīmūr, p. 645; Islāmic religion in Kashmīr; showed honour to Saiyid Muḥammad, p. 647; made arrangements for breaking images and pulling down the temples, p. 648; bestowal of title and kingdom; period of reign, p. 649.

Sikandar Khān, incited Maḥmūd Khaljī to seize the fort of Māhūr, p. 526; exhibited Shēr Khān's body on the gallows, p. 568.

Sikandar Khān, governor of Satwās, went to his *Jāgīr*; his rebellion, p. 587; sought pardon of his offences, p. 589; rose in revolt for the second time, p. 591; returned victorious to Satwās, p. 592; brought Satwās with its neighbourhood into his possession, p. 608; was made over to jailors by Shēr Khān, p. 620.

Sikandar Khān, son of Sultān Saiyid Khān, was sent to invade Kashmīr, p. 701; fought with the Kashmīris, p. 703.

Sikandar Khān Bukhārī, p. 69; invited Sultān Maḥmūd Khaljī to invade Berār, p. 70; joined Maḥmūd Khaljī; besieged Māhūr; after the arrival

of Sultān 'Alā-ud-dīn took the path of flight; met 'Alā-ud-dīn on the way and asked pardon of his offences, p. 71; raised a rebellion; went to Mālkonda; defeated Khān Jahān, p. 77; was defeated by Humāyūn Shāh, p. 78; had to run away to Bīdar taking Nizām Shāh with him, p. 243.

Sikandar Khān Satwāī, waited on Sultān Bahādur and was received with favour, p. 350.

Sikandar Khān, Shāhzāda, was sent by Muẓaffar Shāh to act as the governor of Muḥammadābād, p. 297; heard the precious advice of Muẓaffar Shāh, p. 323.

Sikandar Lūdī, Sultān, son of Bahlūl Lūdī, sent gifts to Maḥmūd Shāh, p. 289; sat on the throne of Delhi after the death of Bahlūl Lūdī; defeated Bārbak Shāh, p. 462; pursued Bārbak Shāh; possessed Jaunpūr; defeated Sultān Ḥusain and seized his territory, p. 463.

Sikandar Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, succeeded his father by the exertion of the *amīrs* with the title of Sikandar Shāh, p. 424; proclaimed the gospel of justice, p. 425; occupied himself with the duties of the *Saltanat*; sent a tribute to Sultān Firūz Shāh; being aware of the advance of Firūz Shāh fortified himself in the fort of Ekdāla but in the end paid tribute and asked pardon of Firūz Shāh; passed his life in pleasure, p. 426; period of reign, p. 427 (and see note 2 of p. 426).

Sikandar Shāh, Sultān of Bangāla, p. 436; the *amīrs* placed him on the throne; his work as the Sultān (n. 3, p. 436); period of reign, p. 437.

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